



ARMY TIMES

National Weekly Newspaper For The United States Army

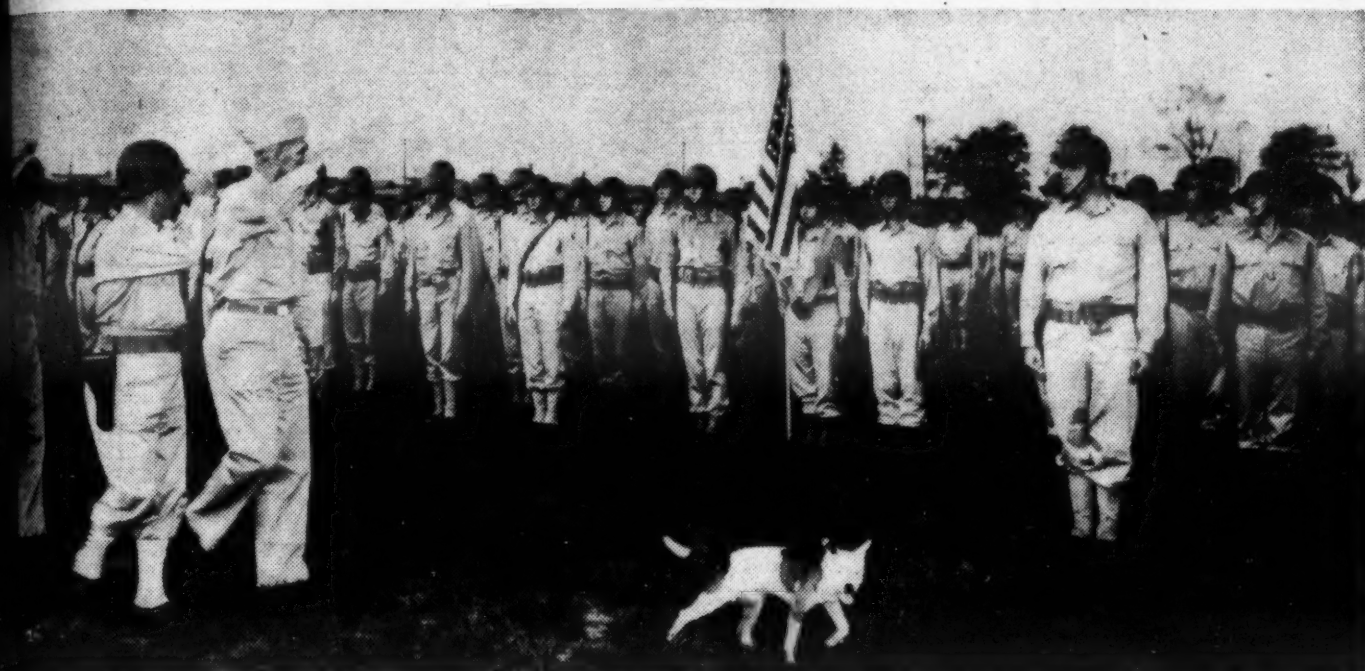


Vol. 3, No. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 3, 1942

FIVE CENTS

Bill Protects Men on Pre-Induction Debts



"TROOPER," a favorite mascot at Camp Claiborne, La. unintentionally and uninvited, "assisted" Maj. Gen. William C. (Bill) Lee and his staff in this formal review of the 101st Airborne Division. Maybe "Trooper" didn't catch the significance of the event, but he wagged his tail in approval of the colorful military proceedings. Beside General Lee, at the left, is Brig. Gen. Don F. Pratt, assistant division commander. —Signal Corps Photo.

The House this week completed congressional action on legislation liberalizing insurance and debt protection to men inducted into the armed forces.

It adopted by unanimous consent a conference report on a bill amending the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 which Representative Sparkman, Democrat, of Alabama, said "brings the old law up to date."

Covers Note Indorsers

Under the legislation approved, Mr. Sparkman said, soldiers and sailors are given protection on any debts incurred before their induction into service, whereas under the old law this protection applied only to debts incurred before October 17, 1940.

The debt protection provided by the measure also would cover indorsers and guarantors on debts of servicemen, he added.

The amended bill also raises from \$5,000 to \$10,000 the amount of private insurance on which the government will guarantee payment of premiums for the inductee.

Protects Dependents

One of the managers of the House Conference Committee, Mr. Sparkman said the amended bill also extends to dependents of an inductee the same protection given the soldier or sailor.

The legislation, he said, gives discretion to the courts to decide the extent to which the protection shall be granted.

At the same time, legislation broadening terms of the Civil Relief Act to extend its benefits to civilian Americans who have been captured by Axis forces while on foreign duty for the United States was introduced by Senator Bone, Democrat, of Washington.

May Cut Restrictions On Aliens in Army

Congress this week had put before it a bill to permit aliens serving in the armed forces to obtain American citizenship without showing that they were legally admitted to the United States.

According to Representative Dickstein of New York, chairman

of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee, sponsor of the bill, it would simplify and speed up the naturalization process for aliens in the armed services and enable them to become citizens within 30 days.

The law now provides that aliens may not volunteer for the U. S. armed forces. However, between 60 and 70 thousand aliens have been drafted and can not become citizens because they can not show how they entered the country.

Representative Dickstein's bill would permit aliens serving with the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to be naturalized if they can show they were in this country when war was declared. It would also allow aliens to enlist.

Congestion in the federal courts and changes of names have occasioned mixups which prevent many aliens from becoming citizens. If they are captured while serving in the U. S. Army, they are liable to punishment as spies, the Congressman said.

He predicted that more than a million aliens would enlist if his bill were passed.

Wilson Replaces Ochs As 'Blue' Commander

SECOND ARMY HEADQUARTERS SOMEWHERE IN TENNESSEE—A new commander was assigned to take over the Blue (formerly Red) forces as the third battle problem in the Cumberland River valley got under way.

Maj. Gen. Durward S. Wilson succeeds Brig. Gen. Julius Ochs Adler, who was temporarily commanding the army north of the river. General Wilson is a native of North Carolina and a graduate of West Point. He served as a captain during the first World War and two years ago accepted his appointment as brigadier general. He is a graduate of the Army War College, the Naval War College and the Command and General Staff School.

Buys \$1000 Bond

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill. — Pfc. Elpidio Fave Galivo is doing his bit to aid the Allies' war effort.

He bought a \$1000 war savings bond this week, payable to himself or to his mother, Maria Fave Galivo, who lived at Dagupan, Pangasinan province, Philippines—a city located on the now Jap-controlled Lingayen Gulf. He has not heard from his family since last October.

Money's Worth

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A soldier recently walked into the postoffice here, bought a regulation one-cent postal card, penned a note, then carefully scratched out the stamp and wrote "free" across it.

Treasury Not to Blame For Customs Duties

A newspaper dispatch from New Delhi, dated September 25, reports expressions of dissatisfaction among American troops there over requirement of the payment of customs duties on articles they send to the United States as Christmas gifts. A soldier newspaper in the China-Burma-India area is quoted as criticizing the Treasury Department for this requirement.

The War Department pointed out this week that this criticism is unjustified, since customs duties are fixed by statute, which Treasury Department must follow.

not as large as predicted.

Among the forms of benefits affected by the order are concerts, movie star appearances, horse races, sports events, and ordinary pass-the-hat collections.

The War Relief Board recommended that civilians aid other war charities such as the USO.

Copies of the Army Times are made available to all Army hospitals through the American Red Cross.

Uses Bus In 'War'

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY, SOMEWHERE IN LA. — Maj. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Red commander in the Third Army maneuvers, this week put a Louisiana rural school bus to a new use.

Making a reconnaissance of his front lines, Bradley got into an advanced area where Blue patrols were operating. While considering whether to turn back or continue and risk the danger of capture, a rural school bus came up the backroad he was routing. Bradley noticed that the bus threw up a big cloud of dust behind it. This gave him an ingenious idea.

Wheeling his jeep into the dust cloud, he used it as a smoke screen and made an extended reconnaissance without being discovered, although twice Blue patrols passed nearby.

A strong believer of the doctrine that commanders should be personally familiar with the terrain over which they are operating, Bradley uses aviation to make his own reconnaissance surveys. He has observed his own and the enemy Blue lines several times by plane.

Ban Civilian-Sponsored Benefit Shows for AER

Civilians are being barred from sponsoring benefits to aid Army and Navy Emergency Relief Funds, following an order by the President's War Relief Control Board last week. Only projects organized by the services and participated in by service personnel will be permitted after November 15.

The board, headed by Joseph E. Stimson, said that the Army and Navy have estimated that they have funds sufficient to satisfy "present requirements."

The last privately-sponsored benefit will be a week of horse racing at Belmont Park, New York City, from November 5 to 12.

The action by the board follows upon the heels of Secretary of War Stimson's cancellation of the Louis-Billy Conn heavyweight championship fight, which was expected to raise more than \$750,000 for Army relief, and was taken despite the fact that receipts from the event all-Army football games were

New Adjective

WITH U.S. ARMY ON DESERT MANEUVERS.—Always on the go, always full of life despite only a few hours of sleep, Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commander of the Army Ground Forces, was responsible for the coining of a new adjective synonymous with vitality, stamina, force and drive. The word "McNairish."

Soldiers' Dismissal Pay Plan Studied

Instead of the old "\$60 in cash and a ticket home," President Roosevelt was urged to consider a dismissal wage, possibly to be paid in installments over a period of time, and an "educational" demobilization of men in the armed forces at the end of the war.

One of the President's principal postwar planning groups, the National Resources Planning Board, cited these proposals as a "wise national safeguard."

"The demobilization of the armed forces of the Nation must be as carefully planned as their recruitment," the board contended.

"Neither from the point of view of the Nation's responsibility for the men who have been fighting its battles, nor from the point of view of the dangers to the whole economy from curtailed consumer purchasing power, will we be content this time to give each man \$60 in cash and a ticket home."

"The defense and war programs have involved tremendous efforts to develop new skills and trained personnel for a great variety of industrial activities."

"The same procedure, including programs of vocational education and reeducation, both in vocational schools and in industry, might be adapted, and retained, for the purpose of preparing men to assume jobs in industry after they are released from the Army or Navy."

"To withhold a certain number of service men from the labor market for a period of training might help prevent the glutting of that market, in addition to providing them with skills and training needed for industrial occupation."

The board explained: "The deferment of spending, through the purchase of war stamps and bonds, will contribute to our safety in postwar days. A dismissal

wage, possibly to be paid in installments, over a period of time, may seem a wise national safeguard. Nation-wide extension and liberalization of our unemployment compensation system might accomplish the purpose without the introduction of new machinery."

For the Nation's military and naval forces, the board said, every reasonable provision will have to be made to insure that these young men shall be enabled to take up their places in civilian life with only the inevitable loss of time.

Now Nurses May Marry

The War Department announced this week that effective October 1, members of the Army Nurse Corps who marry will, at the discretion of the Surgeon General, be continued in active service for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter. Heretofore, nurses were discharged from the service on marriage.

Nurses now on duty will not be permitted to resign unless replacements are available, and nurses appointed and ordered to active duty after December 27, 1941, will not be permitted to resign during the present emergency. Those of the latter group will be released only for physical disability or incompetency.

Colonel's Plan Tried

Civilian Group Known As Conservos Was Idea Of Army Officer

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Army-inspired, the newest civilian organization to take up the battle for conservation of those vital war materials, rubber and motor fuel, has been launched here under sponsorship of the Sacramento War Transportation Committee and Sacramento Safety Council.

Known as American Behind-the-Lines Conservos, the group seems destined to radiate across the United States as other cities form similar units.

The plan, conceived by Col. John M. Clark, commanding officer of the Fourth Air Service Area Command, and suggested by him to the two sponsoring organizations, is entirely voluntary.

Conservos, who sign pledges at service stations or special booths in town, are given membership cards and windshield stickers.

Pledges put Conservos on their honor to curtail all non-essential use of cars, to cut speeds to a maximum of 35 miles on highways and 25 miles in cities, to share automobiles with neighbors and co-workers, to walk whenever possible.

Windshield stickers serve as constant reminders that speeds must be controlled, that unnecessary driving is a pledge violation, that a car not carrying its capacity of passengers is being violated in an unpatriotic manner.

There a Private in the Houses?



MAJOR SARGENT

SERGEANT MAJOR

MAJOR GENERAL

FORT BENNING, Ga.—This confusing collection of rank was found on a drill field at The Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., this week. From left to right: a field officer who is still a Sargent, a Sergeant Major who has never held that high rank, and a Major General who is an assistant weapons instructor and not a major general at all.

Furthermore, the Sargent is

a regimental supply officer, the Sergeant Major was a Major long before he became a sergeant, and the Major General wears the chevrons of a technical sergeant.

No, folks, we're not really crazy. It's really very simple. The Sargent on the left is Major Francis A. Sargent, the Supply Officer of the Second Student Training Regiment of The Infantry School. The man

in the center is Master Sergeant Thomas H. Major who is an officer candidate here. As for the Major General, that is his given name. His full name is Major General Simonton, and he is a technical sergeant assigned to the school as an assistant instructor. He was Christened thus in honor of a great-grandfather who was a major general in the Civil War.

Moultrie Salvoes

Special to Army Times

FORT MOULTRIE, S. C.—Artillery men of this post have been having a royal time lately shooting shells at targets miles out at sea. The post public relations office, following regulations, sent notices to naval officials warning them of danger zone existing during the days.

Now, however, it'll have to be the authorities at nearby air bases. It seems that during the last few days a patrol-plane pilot reported screaming past his plane.

"KEEP MUM" IS RIGHT!

Life's most embarrassing moment has happened to a girl civilian worker at post headquarters. Her phone ringing proved to be the veterinarian, with a request to a notice in the camp's daily bulletin about a lost dog being held at veterinary pound.

"What kind is it—male or female she asked."

"Don't know," said the girl. "Hold the line and I'll find out!" He did.

She isn't asking any more in alive questions.

Back Together Again... But Now They Wear Bars

CAMP CLAIBORNE, La.—There was a rare and happy reunion at Camp Claiborne the other day.

It was a reunion of five old-timers who started out together and were reunited for the first time since the war sent them out into different sections of this far-flung world.

Back in 1939—in the calmer days before Pearl Harbor—13 non-commissioned officers of the 151st Medical Regiment shook hands and told each other "goodbye" at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Each went his own way. They were cadred out to posts and stations and camps all over the country to help form new units and to train the new recruits.

After serving all over the United States, the five out of the original 13 stumbled into each other in an

Army where a soldier can spend years without seeing an acquaintance from home.

And they are all stationed at Camp Claiborne, which is the home of Uncle Sam's famous "Eagle" Division, a streamlined unit.

They no longer are non-coms, either; their chevrons have been replaced by bars and double bars. All five of them have risen from the ranks—boasting a combined total of 92 years of service to their country, almost a century of long, hard, loyal and tough soldiering.

The five are: Capt. Arthur E. Mager, with 28 years of service; 1st Lt. Harry DeVote, First Lieutenant Kidd, and 2nd Lt. Anthony A. Stankus, with 15 years of service to their credit, and 1st Lt. Francis D. Sullivan, with 19 years behind him.

Shift Simplifies WD Press Bureau

Reorganization of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations has been completed, with Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surlis remaining as director of the bureau. Col. Stanley J. Grogan, former chief of the press branch, has been named deputy director.

The reorganization, directed by the Secretary of War, was designed to consolidate all public relations activities of the War Department, and to reduce the number of officers assigned to Army public relations work.

As a result, many officers formerly in public relations have been reassigned to duty with troops, and all War Department public relations activities are now centralized in the Bureau.

To aid the director by representing within the bureau the special interests and public relations problems of the three major commands—Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces and the Services of Supply—three assistants to the director have been named.

These are Col. Arthur L. Ennis, AC, for the Army Air Forces; Col. Falkner Heard, GSC, for the Army Ground Forces, and Col. Armand S. Miller, FA, for the Services of Supply.

Four operating divisions have been established—News, War Intelligence, Executive and Industrial Service.

Heading the News Division is Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, former Chief of the Planning and Liaison Branch.

Under the News Division are six branches: Press, Radio, Pictorial, Publication, Analysis and Continental Liaison, and four sections, Women's Interests, Graphics, Exhibits and Speakers.

Col. Francis V. Fitzgerald heads the War Intelligence Division, which consists of three branches—War, Review, Overseas Liaison—and the Committee for Protection of Information, which was established to clear war production data for Government agencies and to interpret War Department policy on control of statistical information.

Col. Virgil F. Shaw heads the Executive Division which consists of the Administration Branch and two sections, Branch Offices and the Army Emergency Relief, which is charged with raising funds for financial relief of dependents of soldiers.

Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh heads the Industrial Service Division, which consists of three sections—Production Services, charged with planning

all promotional material designed to help expedite war production; Field Operations, which makes arrangements for plant visits and labor morale rallies, and renders reports on labor morale when requested, and the Awards Section, which handles matters in connection with the preparation and presentation of Army-Navy Productions Awards.



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Young Vet. of Chinese War Studies Artillery at Sill

FORT SILL, Okla.—At the age of 28, Capt. Shih-Ying Wu, a Chinese officer now attached to the 18th Field Artillery Regiment, has seen nearly five years of active duty against the Japs, and has been subjected to poison gas attack as well as countless artillery barrages and dive bombardments.

Captain Wu arrived at Fort Sill last week after a three-months' trip from China in company with 14 other officers chosen by the Chinese government to study at various American military schools.

When he was graduated from the national military academy at Nanking in 1937 he was presented with a dagger by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in recognition of his good work as a student. Five days later he found himself in the thick of the battle of Shanghai, in charge of a forward observation post for a battery of 75 mm. artillery.

"Our losses were very heavy, since the Japs had much superior equipment, both on land and in the air," Captain Wu recalls. "We were under steady bombardment both by artillery and dive bombers, and at first I spent most of the time ducking. But soon learned to tell by the sound of shells just how far it would come; and when I knew it was going over my head I would pay no attention to it."

In 1939 he was decorated by the government for commanding a battery of four Chinese howitzers which not only routed a much superior Japanese force at a crucial point on the Yellow River, but successfully resisted eight attempts to recapture the position.

"We were gassed during that period, too," he said. "The Japs had used a tear gas against us several times before; but this time they used a burning gas of some kind. Since then they have used poison gas many times in many different battles, although the Chinese have never used any. Chiang Kai-Shek will not allow it, even though we have large amounts of it stored in the interior."

Captain Wu himself was hospitalized as a result of this attack, and still carries scars on his skin where he was burned by the gas.

In January of this year he was chosen to attend a preparatory course in Chungking before coming to America. He and the other officers selected flew to India, and from there took a ship around the Cape of Good Hope to New York.

"There have been three stages in the Sino-Japanese war," he said when questioned about his opinion of the outcome. "The first was one of great loss and disorganization for the Chinese; the second was a period of organization and stabilization; and the last, which we are just entering now, will be one of losses for the Japs and final victory for the Allies."

Camp Campbell Gets Its First Army Nurse

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.—First of an unspecified number of Army nurses to arrive at the Camp Campbell station hospital is Miss Ella Huey, Talladega, Ga. A veteran of twenty-three years in the Army Nurse Corp, Miss Huey is a chief nurse and holds a commission as first lieutenant.

A graduate of South Highlands Infirmary, Birmingham, Ga., Miss Huey saw service in England, France and Germany in World War I, as a member of the American Red Cross.

ARMY CHARACTERS

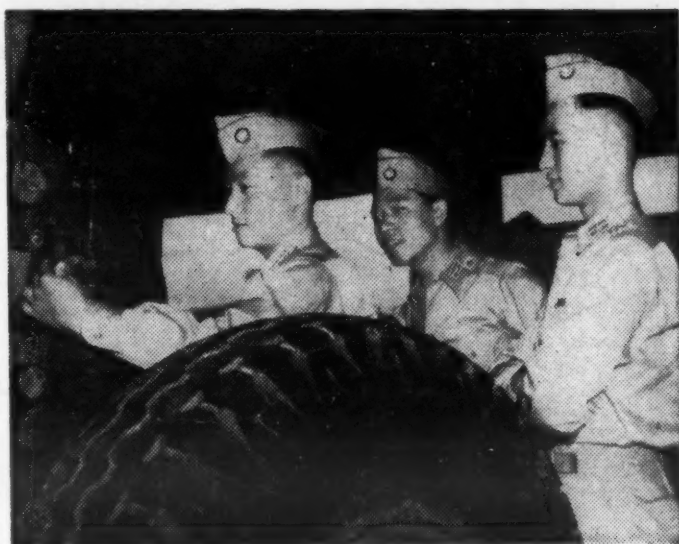
Boys, Meet the Messer-Upper

By Pvt. Sam Greenberg, Co. 1, Hqs. Detachment, Ordnance Motor Base, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Messer-Upper, in a sense, is not a Griper... he's a Griper! He gropes through each day as though he had just finished his first ride in an airplane pilot cabin trainer or like a soldier, home on his first furlough, on a crowded city street among civilians only!.

In the morning he usually climbs out of wrong side of bed and has to reach way under bed to grab for his G. I. shoes. No socks are placed neatly inside each shoe, so he soon starts a hasty haphazard search through foot locker for a clean pair of socks. After some ruffled rummaging he winds up with the socks and manages to get dressed without any further mishaps!

He encounters no trouble in sweeping and mopping up about his bunk room as both these implements of cleanliness have been brought in by



CAPT. SHIH-YING WU, (left), Chinese officer who has seen nearly five years of fighting against the Japs in China, examines an American howitzer at Fort Sill, Okla., where he is temporarily stationed with (left to right) 2nd Lts. Chieh Shih and Ming-Nien Chien, also of the Chinese army.

U.S. Army First in Photo Field, Says Signal Officer

The U. S. Army Signal Corps was the first to apply the science of photography to military purposes, and it is still undoubtedly foremost, declared Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, chief signal officer of the Army, at exercises marking the dedication of the new Signal Corps Photographic Center, Long Island City, N. Y., last week.

Red Cross to Aid Nazi-Held Yanks

The American Red Cross last week cabled its representative in Geneva to arrange immediate distribution of standard Red Cross food parcels to the 1,400 Americans interned by the German authorities in Occupied France within the past few days, Chairman Norman H. Davis announced.

The American Red Cross maintains a stock of the standard 11-pound parcels in Geneva, Mr. Davis said. From this stock Francis James, special representative of the American Red Cross in Geneva, has been given cable instructions to dispatch one parcel per prisoner each two weeks. The parcels contain meat, sugar, fats, dried fruit, tobacco and other supplementary food rations, packed in the United States.

Father, Son, Nephews Join Army Together

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—A father, his son and two of his nephews were inducted into the Army of the United States at the same time this week at Fort Bragg. The four were residents of Mt. Olive, N. C.

William Henderson, 39, the father, said he hoped the four could stay together throughout their period of service. The father was a machinist's helper and his son, Herman Henderson, 22 was a truck driver before entering the Army.

The Signal Corps operates in every theatre of action throughout the world, and many of its personnel have been commended for heroism in the performance of their duties "under appalling conditions," he said.

General Olmstead explained that besides recording events for news and history as he did in the last war, the Army photographer in this war will record details in the combat zone for technical information. In addition to the production of training films for the Army, he said, the Army photographers supply pictures for intelligence information, technical illustrations, news and publicity, and historical records.

Col. Melvin E. Gillette, commanding officer of the post, who acted as master of ceremonies, disclosed that Spanish and Portuguese sound tracks are put on many of the Army training films being produced at this photographic center for use in the South American armies.

He stressed the need of the Signal Corps for experienced motion picture cameramen and news photographers. At this center, the Army usually has approximately 125 training films in various stages of production, from writing through to the final cutting stages, Colonel Gillette said.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of New York City, observed that "it is interesting to note that the Army has adopted visual education as part of the regular training courses of our Armed Forces." He urged men interested in photography to enlist in the corps, pointing out that it has "very interesting, attractive and dramatic services" to offer.

Mosquito Bomber Is Invasion Threat

LONDON—The newest weapon in the armory of the Allied air forces, the Royal Air Force's Mosquito bomber, is expected to increase the weight and range of daylight attacks on Germany.

The Mosquito, revealed as the bomber in the Oslo raid, apparently is fast and maneuverable enough to be used as a long-range fighter as well as a light bomber. Before the Oslo raid it was doing extremely valuable work for the RAF while still on the Air Ministry's secret list.

Enough is now known about the twin-motored Mosquito to stamp it as a versatile aircraft whose virtues favor its use in long-range operations, either solely as an air weapon or as support for ground forces in an invasion. As a bomber, the Mosquito fills the gap between the extremely light fighter-bombers with which the RAF harries German communications in Northern Europe, and the heavy Flying Fortresses of the United States Army Air Corps.

With a greater range and a bomb load larger than the fighter-

bomber's, the Mosquito was able to do serious damage at Oslo on a 1,000-mile flight. One British expert claims its range is likely to be 1,200 miles with a good load. This puts the Mosquito in the class with the British heavy bombers used before 1940 as far as range and speed are concerned.

The most significant point in the description of the Oslo raid was the ability of the Mosquitoes to run away from the Focke-Wulf-190's that engaged them over the Norwegian capital. This indicates the Mosquito's speed.

The Air Ministry remains silent on the Mosquito's capabilities as a long-range fighter but it is evident that such a machine with increased armament would be valuable as a fighter.

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2. Pull first flap up, thereby opening upper and lower edges. Pull second flap up in the same manner.



3. Using knife or spoon handle, cut inner wax paper bag down center.

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4. Tear wax paper bag along upper and lower edges.



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ARMY TIMES

National Weekly Newspaper
for the United States Army



Owned and published every Saturday by Army Times Publishing Company, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C. All communications should be addressed here.

TONY MARCH AND MEL RYDER, Editors

VOL. 3, No. 8 Five Cents per Copy; Two Dollars per Year
Multiple Subscription Rates on Request. OCT. 3, 1942

Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 12, 1940, Washington, D. C., under Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

Powder-Room Strategy

Mr. Willkie took advantage of an appreciative audience this week to urge once more that the United Nations take off blindfolded on a second front. Speaking in Russia, he said the United States and Britain should launch an offensive very soon, even if we have to "prod a couple of generals" in order to do it.

Now, Wendell Willkie is a mighty personable young man and the President couldn't have picked a better one to scamper around the world for the purpose of bucking up the Allies' morale. But talking like that isn't going to do it. It will only rub more people the wrong way and will certainly cause more misunderstanding and irritation than if he had told, say, a good clean joke instead.

Like most amateur diplomats and livingroom field marshals, Willkie often talks a good deal. On this occasion he was catering to the understandable emotion of the Russian people. He knew they wanted him to say something like that, so he obliged.

Unfortunately, war is not an emotional business. We would sooner take the advice of General Somervell, speaking in St. Louis this week. Concerning public pressure for second front action, and criticism of our military leadership, he said:

"And let's not be over-critical of our leaders, of our tactics, of our military methods. No matter what we do, we seem always to do the wrong thing according to the Monday morning quarter-backs and the hind-sighters. And we're always wrong in the eyes of those knotty-pine, powder-room strategists and soda-fountain admirals who could really do a job—to hear them tell it—if they only had a chance.

"When I hear their complaints I often think it too bad that they can't be out there facing the Nazis and the Japs. Then they'd not be so glib with their criticism. They wouldn't be so ready to help Hitler.

"I assure you that your Army and Navy do have long-range plans. We are moving as fast as it is wise to move and in the right direction. We have the facts. We know what materials are on hand, how many trained men are ready, where we are strongest and where our enemies are weakest.

"That's information you can't pick up in the powder room or at the country club or at the soda fountain. All we ask is this: 'Trust us to do what is best in the light of the information—the secret information—we possess.'"

We Disagree

We have not had the pleasure of hearing Maj. Sedley Peck, a War Department-sponsored lecturer now making a tour of Army camps. But if we had been in the audience when he gave his talk at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, last week we would have disagreed with him on a couple of points.

As reported in *The Medical Soldier*, post newspaper, Major Peck said:

"Marshal Petain is still the acknowledged leader of the French people, and their idol."

That is not true. Petain was not put in office by the French people. He is a Nazi appointee.

The Free French, the French Underground, and the mass of Frenchmen who still dream of a liberated France have repudiated him. He is hand in glove with the Nazis and the list of offenses he has committed against his countrymen is known to everyone.

Major Peck also said:

"I think the French would like to see us come over, and I know they are living for the day when the AEF arrives."

If this is true—and all evidence points to its being true—then it is a direct contradiction of Major Peck's previous statement. If the French idolize Petain and are in complete accord with his policies, then they must dread the day the Allies invade their country.

It was Petain who congratulated the Nazis when they "repulsed" the raid on Dieppe.

Major Peck says he likes to quote Petain's statement that "I am ruling France with a noose around my neck which they can tighten at will." He thinks that explains the situation today.

In part, that is undoubtedly true but the excuse is not good enough. The French tolerate Petain now only because they are not strong enough to come out into the open. Once they are able to do that—with the help of the Allies—you will see how quickly they rid themselves of their "idol." By "they" in the quotation above, Petain meant his Nazi masters. He may be proved a prophet yet—but by his own people.

Fellers Named Smith Lead All the Rest

Special to Army Times

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex.—What is the most common soldier name at Fort Sam Houston?

You guessed it—John Smith.

The fact that there are more soldiers named John Smith at the post than men of any other name has been revealed by a check of the names in the card locator system at the post message center.

All together there are 17 John Smith's on duty at Fort Sam.

Sgt. John Smith, Co. G, 38th Inf., leads the alphabetical list. He is followed by T. John Smith, Jr., of Hq. Det., Station Complement, who is no kin to the sergeant. There is a Pfc. John A. Smith in Co. B, 38th Inf., and a Pvt. John B. Smith in

the Third Medical Supply Depot.

Pvt. John C. Smith is a member of Co. D, Ninth Infantry and also of Hq. Det., Station Complement, but they are different men.

And 2nd Lt. John C. Smith is an officer of Co. L, 38th Inf. To add a little variety, Pfc. John Cornelius Smith belongs to 122nd Signal Radio Intelligence Co.

Pvt. John D. Smith is a member of Hq. Co., 52nd Signal Bn.; Pvt. John E. Smith belongs to the 339th M. P. Escort Guard Co.; and Sgt. John G. Smith is stationed at the Reception Center.

Cpl. John H. Smith, Jr., belongs to Co. B, 248th G. M. Bn.; Pfc. John N. Smith to Co. D, 23rd Inf.; and Pvt. John T. Smith to Co. D, Reception Center.

Time to Change!



By Pvt. John Stampore

Military Leaders Plan War

Roosevelt and Churchill Accept Decisions of Group Headed by Leahy... Top Men Concentrating on Japan

President Roosevelt accepts the decisions of the military leaders and makes no military proposals of his own, according to information the North American Newspaper Alliance says it has received from an authoritative source close to the White House.

Military men have taken over complete control of the nation's war operations and planning since Admiral William D. Leahy, former Ambassador to Vichy, assumed his post as the President's personal chief of staff late in July.

It was also learned that the United States now has a long-range, detailed plan for offensive strategy to beat the Axis, but inadequate equipment for our Armed Services is postponing action on it.

The fading of civilian influence, including the President's, over war strategy is reflected in the absence of a second front in Western Europe.

Key Group Headed by Leahy

While it is reported that nothing like a supreme command for the United Nations yet exists, many of the loose ends that weakened military cooperation between the United States and Great Britain have been caught up as a result of Admiral Leahy's appointment.

Prime Minister Churchill, who does make strategic suggestions, has been overruled by the military groups over which Admiral Leahy presides in Washington.

These groups are the joint chiefs of staff committee, which, wholly American, is composed of General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Lt. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces, and Admiral Ernest King, Navy commander-in-chief, and the Anglo-American combined chiefs of staff committee, which includes the three Americans

and the English representatives of the chiefs of staff in London.

With Admiral Leahy in the chair, the combined chiefs of staff committee has been turned into the main-spring of the war for London and Washington. No recommendations made by the committee have been rejected by the White House or Downing Street.

The committee is said to have become the authoritative strategy board of the war. Admiral Leahy does not dominate this committee, but he has made it a cohesive council.

Question of Concentration

Fundamental differences of view nevertheless exist between England and the United States about the road to victory. The difficulty which the officials of both countries find in dealings among Allies is that national interests must be adjusted so that they fit the common end.

The chief concern of the English is the integrity of their island. The American interest is being concentrated more and more on beating the Japanese first. Friends of Admiral Leahy report that he considers the present push of the Navy and Marines in the Solomons as a sort of second front.

The American hope of dealing quickly with Japan is hazed by the large commitments made by this government to fight in Europe and to help European allies. Among the American military men with whom

Admiral Leahy deals are those who wonder whether it would not be a wiser course if the equipment sent to other countries were used by the American Army and Navy.

LETTERS

What's Morale?

When you have the feeling of security with all your buddies; the tanks and guns, around, their courage and your belief that you can whip the enemy, that's Morale.

Letters from home, from friends seeing your home town pals, having time for recreation, and that chicken dinner, that's Morale.

When you find pleasure and interest in the job you are performing, when you get that friendly smile with that salute from a General or Colonel, when you get that 3-day pass, that's Morale.

When you get that certain letter from the wife, sweetheart, or even just a girl friend saying she's waiting for you and wants you to speed up the job of mopping up those double-crossers because you have a date with her, well brother, that's M-O-R-A-L-E with capital letters.

WALTER JANUBOWSKI, Over

Bliss Bits

FORT BLISS, Tex. — First Sgt. Walter Witaski, whose name is practically synonymous with horse shows around these parts, rode off with honors in one of the main events of the 7th Cavalry all-day field day program last week — the troopers' mount event.

Then Sergeant Witaski sat aside and watched with satisfaction as the troop which he has charge of—Troop B—swept the field day contest. Things took on the aspect of a three-ring circus during the day, with simultaneous events being run off on a parade ground, horse-show arena and swimming pool.

RETURN

Fort Bliss seemed like Fort Bliss once more.

For two months the term, the "world's oldest Cavalry Post" seemed like an empty phrase. There were no horses in sight.

But this week the 1st Cavalry Division, with its thousands of troopers and hundreds of soldiers, returned to its home base, under direction of Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift.

The division has been engaged in third Army combat games in Louisiana.

The 67th General Hospital is a one-state proposition.

Almost all the Medical Officers and nurses—in the organization are volunteers from Maine, many of whom attended the same medical schools.

PANS

Four members of the Mexican Olympic riding and horsemanship team of 1936 last week met at Fort Bliss a member of the American Olympic riding team of 1924, who also happened to be post commander.

Accompanied by General Jesus Jaime Quinones of the Juarez garrison, the four Mexican officers visited the Bliss reservation and stopped in to chat with Col. E. W. Taubee, commander, who they discovered was on the American team at Paris in 1924.

REPLY

The Jabooa Home Guards—a name designed to stump the too-curious interrogators — has been organized within a Fort Bliss antiaircraft unit.

The name originated when Capt. L. G. Shier received secret orders at Camp Wallace, Tex., and was asked by someone his destination. On the spur of the moment, he replied: "Jabooa" and the questioner asked no more unanswerable questions.

The insignia of the organization is a two-headed fighting dog on wheels, interpreted to mean that its members are ready at any time to fight for the U. S. A. anywhere.

Hardly any implement of warfare can boast as famous a name as that of its inventor as the ordinary everyday cartridge for pistol, carbine, rifle and machine gun. It was invented during the Thirty Years War by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden.

The firearms of that time were all loaded by pouring powder down the muzzle, wadding it into place with a scrap of paper, and finally pushing a lead ball down the barrel.

Handling and measuring loose powder grains on the field of battle was no pleasure, and soon the soldier began to spend some of their spare time wrapping up proper portions of powder before the battle began. Gustavus Adolphus improved upon this practice by having the ball wrapped with the powder charge and igniting the whole, without unwrapping the paper again.

The first to go in for use of cartridges in large quantities seem to have been the French. In outward appearance the French ball cartridges of 150 years ago differed little from those ordered by Gustavus Adolphus. Powder charge and ball were wrapped together. Pieces of string tied around the cartridge above and below the ball served to hold things in place. A long "tail" did duty as a fuse. A somewhat more recent French model, the Thouvenin cartridge, looks more modern because it was not only longer in general, but substituted an elongated bullet for the original round ball.

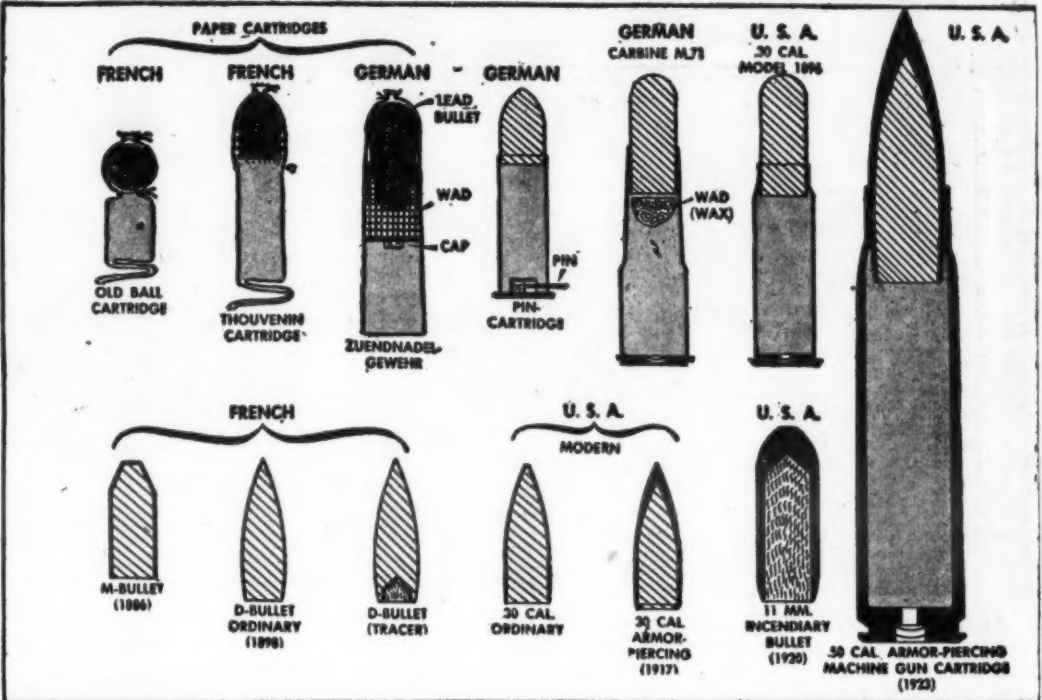
Last of the paper cartridges was Dreyse's so-called "long lead", used in the Zuendnadel-Gewehr, manufactured by him for the Prussian army. Construction of this cartridge was based on a logical, but nevertheless wrong idea. It was the contention of the designer that it would be inefficient to ignite a cartridge at the base. The explosion of the percussion cap, he reasoned, would ignite the powder next to it and that would eject a considerable quantity of the upper layers of the powder without igniting them or at least without utilizing their latent energy.

He, therefore, placed the cap on top of the powder, just below the wad which held the "long lead" in place. Naturally, the firing pin of the rifle had to be long enough to force its way through the whole length of the powder charge before it could strike the cap. The characteristic of an extremely long firing pin gave the name to the rifle, because Zuendnadel means just "firing pin". The rifle functioned, but the precaution of having the cap on top of the powder was unnecessary, as experimentation soon proved.

Cartridges began to acquire their present shape and construction in the 70s of the last century. Of the many constructions tried and soon discarded, only one may be mentioned for reasons of curiosity: the

Your Weapons:

Here's How Cartridge Was Born



EVOLUTION of the cartridge from a paper-wrapped charge of powder with a tail for the match to the deadly armor-piercing .50-caliber bullet took only a little longer than a century. Of the many types designed and tested, only a few survive. —Courtesy the newspaper PM

pin cartridge. The pin cartridge (see diagram) carried its own firing pin, which struck the cap sideways. Apparently the inventor did not wish to weaken the bottom of the cartridge and also wished to avoid the somewhat complicated breech mechanism.

The cartridge was fired by having a small trigger-operated hammer strike the firing pin lodged in the wall of the cartridge. There may be

minor advantages to this system, which has been re-introduced again and again (usually for target pistols), but it does not serve for military purposes.

As soon as the cartridges assumed a modern shape, the bullets acquired a jacket, which they have to this day. But "steel-jacketed bullets" exist in detective stories only. The jackets of bullets consist usually of a copper-nickel alloy, in some rare

cases of copper or nickel, never of steel or iron. Only once, in the 90s, were steel-jacketed bullets manufactured for the American rifle then in use, but that was soon discontinued. It was then that the name took hold. Before bullets acquired jackets, they consisted simply of lead heavy enough to serve the purpose, but too soft to have much power of penetration when striking solid targets also with a nasty tendency of fouling the rifling grooves in the barrel.

Modern bullets still are filled with a lead alloy to add weight, but the jacket not only helps to keep the rifling grooves clean—it also provides a higher power of penetration.

Test 70 Mile-an-Hour Tank Destroyers

On 108,000 bumpy acres of Texas a group of Army experts have been perfecting the tactics needed to best utilize a new military weapon.

The weapons, called TDs by the men who are developing methods for their use, are variously described as mobile cannon, combat cars, trackless tanks, etc., but are more accurately tank destroyers.

Capable of speeds up to 70 m.p.h., these motorized vehicles travel on multiple wheels. Lightly armored, they are heavily armed. Their guns, in several calibers, are mounted to fire forward in the direction of travel. Basic weapon at the present time is a 75 mm. gun.

Several former manufacturers of automobiles and trucks are at work on production of these weapons which, though new to the U. S. Army, are of a type which the armies of the U.S.S.R. have been using with deadly effectiveness against Nazi tanks. Another prototype of the weapon is the self-propelled 88 mm. siege cannon which the Germans introduced in the Polish campaign and with which Field Marshal Rommel ambushed a British tank force in Libya at the start of his drive into Egypt.

This charging artillery has been developed because ordinary artillery leaves much to be desired in fighting tanks. Being mobile, tanks do not stay put until ordinary artillery can get set to attack them. Frequently in this war, tanks have swept around big guns and cut them off from behind. Although guns towed by fast trucks or half-tracks have been adopted, they cannot go into action until they are unlimbered and turned around.

Tank destroyers operate in three vehicle teams comprising two gun mounts and their own protective anti-aircraft carrier. Camouflaged, they easily out-pace their 30-m.p.h. foe and either lob shells from five miles away, with the help of small low-flying airplanes to direct their fire, or they can sweep in close, take a devastating crack at short range and run for cover.

To the little group of U. S. Army men who are developing the tactics of the vehicles' use, speed and firepower are the substitutes for armor. As one of them explains the tactics: the idea is to catch your adversary sitting in his corner with his back turned, hit him behind the ear with brass knuckles, and then run full speed to a new position for another sneak punch.

Reports from the battlefields about

the TD battalions should not long be forthcoming as the first group has already completed the course and has moved on, making room for new battalions who will be similarly trained.

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THE PICTURE MAGAZINE OF AVIATION



GATOR GUARDHOUSE is the newest installation of the 50th Station Hospital unit at Camp Lee, Va. Reason for the brig is the AWOL habit of the unit's morale-building mascot, "Al. E. Gator," (who incidentally, is a "she" and hence might be better claimed by the WAACs). The usual habitude of the two-foot-long, two-year-old alligator is a sunken pit with plenty of water, stones, sticks and mud. But Al, like many soldiers felt the marching itch, and hence has to be punished by confinement.

Volunteer Soldiers Keep High Altitude Pilots Flying



ARTERIAL PUNCTURE! Inside the high altitude chamber, a medical officer has just completed taking a sample of arterial blood from a soldier's arm to study the effect of high altitude on the blood oxygen content. Note that the small hand on the face of the altitude meter points to four, indicating the men are in the low pressure atmosphere of 40,000 feet. From left to right—Staff Sgt. Thomas Green has given his blood; Staff Sgt. George E. Hohenshilt swabs the subject's punctured arm, while Maj. David B. Dill, well-known Harvard University high altitude scientist, takes the blood sample.

WRIGHT FIELD, O.—The history of the United States Army Medical Corps is filled with records bearing witness to the physical and moral courage of its soldiers. Perhaps the greatest example of this moral courage was shown by the enlisted men in 1899 who volunteered to allow themselves to be bitten by a tropical mosquito which Major Walter Reed, U. S. A. Medical Corps, believed carried the then unknown "Yellow Fever germ." The yellow fever virus as a result of their work, was determined by Dr. Reed. Their immunization makes the American soldier fighting in the jungles safe from this tropical disease.

A new generation of medical soldiers is now in uniform. The tradition of offering one's body as a medical subject "for the benefit of humanity and the cause of science" (to quote the words of Private John R. Kissinger, first soldier to volunteer for the yellow fever experiment) goes on without a letup. Pioneering in a new field, high altitude (sub-stratosphere and stratosphere) U. S. Army flyers ran into new environment and physical disorders caused by the extreme cold and lack of oxygen found in the rarefied atmosphere of extreme heights.

It remained to a new form of Army doctor—the Flight Surgeon—to find ways and means of making the stratosphere safe for American pilots, from the standpoint of health protection and life-protecting mechanical aids. A new type of enlisted man was called upon to act as a medical subject—a high-flying medical subject. The scientifically trained personnel of the Aero Medical Unit at Wright Field, with enlisted men as the objects of their experiments, have found ways and means of protecting the health and life of United States Army pilots who fly above the earth. According to Aero Medical authorities, no man can pilot should suffer serious effects from high altitude flying as long as he carefully follows the instructions given him by the Flight Surgeons.

Same Conditions

As planes are built to go high, medical soldiers and officers in a steel pressure chamber and the simulated conditions of the altitudes and thus bear the brunt of the physical discomforts the unknown altitude invariably sends. Like blocking backs on ball teams, they break holes in altitude through which combat personnel will smash their way to victory.

By an odd coincidence, the soldier volunteer medical subject of the 19th Century was a private from Ohio and the first of the 20th Century was also a private from Ohio, Pvt. Raymond Whitney. This courageous soldier received the Distinguished Flying Cross in September 1940 for his work as an experimental subject in carrying out medical search studies for high altitude flying involving a degree of personal risk well beyond the normal call of duty.

Although it is conceded that medical soldiers assisting in the altitude research face danger, officers of the Aero Medical Unit are proud of the fact that no permanent injury has ever resulted from this work. Operators of the altitude chambers have complete control of the situation, and when the subject appears to be difficult for a moment in the chamber, he is returned to ground conditions at once.

Picked for Courage

The soldiers of the Medical Detachment are chosen from the ranks on the basis of their courage, physical fitness, and special training. Men of the detachment are volunteers. A special course is given to prepare them for their rigorous work. A soldier who shows fear and lack of interest in his work is transferred to some other unit immediately, although this has not been necessary very often.

Even with the danger-to-life factor well under control, the soldiers in this Medical Detachment frequently face pain and discomfort, far in excess of that known by the average soldier. Most of them, for example, are subject to arterial punctures, the process by which a doctor takes samples of blood from an artery. According to Lt. Col. Otis O. Benson, Chief of the Aero Medical Unit, this is a rather painful process. He is mentioning on arterial punctures, Col. Benson said, "It's a painful procedure, yet the men volunteer for it without comment. One soldier recently had ten of these punctures made in his arm in the same day. That in any man's language is something!"

PVT. JOHN H. CROFFORD, a sergeant in the Air Forces radio section at Scott Field, Ill., served on the line in the last war.

Buglers Plead Not Guilty—But It's No Use

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex.—Who awakens the bugler, and what happens if that man fails to carry out his job?

The first question is something a civilian wonders about; the second is something the soldier dreams of.

At Fort Sam Houston, the job of awakening the bugler—of being to him what he is to the average soldier—falls to the sergeant of the guard or the charge of quarters.

If he is a post or regimental bugler, he is awakened by the sergeant of the guard; if a company bugler, by the non-commissioned officer in charge of quarters.

And, once in a blue moon, he is not awakened at all. Then comes a day that old soldiers like to tell about.

M. Sgt. John J. Lyon, acting first sergeant of Post Headquarters Detachment, who has been in the Army some 22 years, recalls such a happening.

"In an outfit I was in a few years back," Sergeant Lyon says, "the Charge of Quarters went to sleep and failed to awaken the bugler."

"It was on a Saturday—the day of the weekly inspection—and the boys had worked late the night before getting their equipment in shape. And so, naturally, when the bugler failed to blow his horn that morning, the entire company slept."

Not Much Time

"About 9 a. m.—a scant hour before the inspection was due to begin—the commanding officer of the organization, who had business at regimental headquarters that morning and hadn't been able to meet the company's first formation as was his custom, began to suspect that something had gone amiss."

"The personnel adjutant had told him that the company clerk was missing and then later began to complain that the morning report hadn't been turned in. So he decided to look into the matter."

"There was no sign of life on the company street when the C. O. arrived. Stepping up to the first tent, he stuck his head in the door. Six men lay on their bunks, all sound asleep and all snoring. But the noise they were making was as nothing compared to the noise that the captain made when he saw them."

"Inside of thirty seconds, the six were out of the tent, some limping

with one shoe on and others dragging on shirt and pants. The same scene could be seen repeated as the officer traveled down the line.

"In less than three minutes, the entire company was lined up. The captain began to rave. First he threatened to put the entire company on K. P. for a year. Then he decided that that was a little harsh, and compromised on six months in the guardhouse for the whole crew."

Not Their Fault

"And only court martial regulations kept him from doing it, too," mused Sergeant Lyon as he thought back on the events of that hectic morning.

"At last he calmed down and it was explained to him that the com-

pany wasn't really at fault—that it was all due to the Charge of Quarters' failure to awaken the bugler."

"He strode to the luckless C. Q.—a corporal—and you could see the non-com glance down at his sleeve and mentally strip off the chevrons. When the captain had finished with him, he was glancing admiringly at the bare sleeve of the buck private next to him."

"The captain turned to the company, 'Now you men have 45 minutes to get ready to meet that inspection. If this company isn't ready inside of that time, every man jack of you will answer to me personally for it. Now, hop to it!'"

"Whoeee! Was that man sore! They hopped, every last man of them. And the captain stayed right there on the company street, watching the men's almost superhuman efforts to get ready. But it seemed of no avail."

"As the minute hand of the clock climbed past the half-hour mark, he saw that the company would not be ready in time."

He's Sweating

"We could see the sweat breaking out on his face, as he pictured in his mind the disgrace that would be heaped on him when it became known that his company hadn't met the inspection because it had enjoyed sleeping too much."

"When the company fell in for inspection at ten o'clock, the captain took one look and went white. All along the line shoes were unshined, brass unpolished. There was the sound of a motor approaching and the captain turned white."

"The company was called to attention and then given 'At Ease'—it was only one of the regimental orderlies. He stepped up to the officer and saluted, spoke to him briefly, then was dismissed. The captain turned to us. 'Men,' said he in a strangled voice, 'they've called off the inspection.'"

"And that, believe it or not, was all that saved the poor C. Q. from the guardhouse."

Pvt. George E. Ross, one of the two post buglers—or "trumpeters," as they are officially designated in the Army—never has failed to blow his calls at the scheduled time, but he says that he has "felt like chunking a G. I. shoe at the sergeant of

Spud Is Mightier Than Bean, Claim

CAMP BOWIE, Tex.—The time-honored baked bean, once virtually synonymous with the Army mess, has yielded to a new champion.

According to Col. H. F. Williams, post quartermaster in America's new Army it is the potato—not the bean—that is the most popular vegetable among the soldiers.

The Quartermaster Corps master menu for the month of September discloses that potatoes are appearing in Army meals no less than 53 times and in 14 different ways during this 30-day period. Mashed potatoes are the most popular and, hence, are listed 24 times. The boiled variety is on the bill of fare three times, hash browns 10 times, and baked six times. French-fries, lyonnaise, creamed and potato cakes are included in the remainder of the servings.

Stewart Band Conductor Composes New March

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Tech. Sgt. Fernando Perez of Camp Stewart's Anti-Aircraft Training Center band No. 1 dedicated his new composition, "The Shoot 'Em Down March," at the second of a series of Pan American concerts. The new march is dedicated to the official camp newspaper, "Shoot 'Em Down."

From their point of vantage they saw columns of smoke and debris spout skyward as high explosive smashed into the ridge. Before the last volley of shells screamed away, enemy installations in the target would have been destroyed, artillery officers said.

Doughboys Watch

While the pieces barked their message of destruction, observers flying overhead kept close watch on the results of the firing and on camouflage used by the gun crews.

"They stayed under cover pretty well," one observer commented. "Since I knew where to look I was able to locate one gun, but that was all."

Infantry units were present so

that the doughboys could see in action the artillery which will provide them with close support in combat, and to accustom them to battle sounds.

The 82nd's Division Artillery is commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, a hard-driving West Pointer who has emphasized to his command during the past months of training that it's the results that count in any artillery mission.

In order to speed the task of whipping his several thousand green men into efficient teams of gunners and cannoners, General Swing directed the construction of an artillery range at Camp Claiborne to avoid a time-consuming 60-mile daily march to another area.

Doughboys Get 'Feel' of Artillery Fire

CAMP CLAIBORNE, La.—Massed fire from artillery field pieces of the 82nd Airborne Division artillery "completely covered" the target here this week in a demonstration witnessed by all units of the division.

Fire was directed toward a ridge 4,000 yards away, simulating a barrage preparatory to infantry assault of the hill. Maj. John W. Smiley, division artillery plans and training officer, acted as narrator during the demonstration.

Would Have Destroyed Enemy

Infantrymen in the observation area watched intently while smoothly functioning cannoners loaded and fired with machine-like ease, but their major attention was focused on the distant target.

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A MAN and his dog—silhouetted against the sky to form a striking picture are big "Rob Roy," Great Dane mascot of the Medical Depot, 3rd Replacement Center at Camp Edwards, Mass., and his master, small Cpl. Sidney E. Shanno. Roy is five pounds heavier and seven inches taller than his master.

Sulpha Drug Cuts Appendix Deaths

By CAROLYN GRONER

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Almost 1,000 appendectomies, including 32 ruptured cases, with only one fatality is the record that has been made at Shelby's post hospital. Much of the credit for this outstanding performance is attributed to a comparatively new method of managing acute appendicitis with rupture and generalized peritonitis.

Camp Shelby has the distinction of being the first Army Camp in the United States to employ this modern method of treating ruptured appendix cases. With no precedent to depend upon, Col. William C. Reed, Chief of Surgical Service, and Maj. Buford Word, his assistant, have developed the treatment, which entails the placing of sulfanilamide powder in the abdomen. A detailed description of the procedure has appeared in The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association.

The sulfanilamide treatment is utilized in ruptured cases only. After the appendix has been removed, sterile sulfanilamide powder is sprinkled in the abdominal cavity. Following the operation, the patient is given small repeated blood transfusions and placed in an oxygen tent. A tube is placed in his stomach to prevent distention, and in severe cases sulfathiazole is administered. All of the operative wounds are closed without drainage. In a majority of the cases, the wounds are healed with no infection whatsoever.

One of the most interesting cases in the entire series involved a soldier who reported to the hospital with a three-day-old rupture. Severe peritonitis had already set in, and the doctors had little hope for the patient's recovery. An appendectomy was performed utilizing the sul-

familamide method. Today the patient is serving Uncle Sam on one of the European battlefronts.

Operations performed by the method described are particularly satisfactory from a layman's point of view, because instead of leaving a large jagged scar, typical of most ruptured cases, the scar is nearly invisible.

The new method has greatly improved the chances of recovery in a patient who has failed to avail himself of surgery before rupture has occurred.

Pickett Pickups

CAMP PICKETT, Va.—Pvt. Claude C. Young, Company B, Medical Replacement Training Center, has been in the Army only a few weeks and in Virginia less than that. But he has already learned something of the state's famed southern hospitality. Spending a week-end in Lynchburg, he visited the War Recreation Center. Later, he approached one of the hostesses and asked for a needle. The hostess, anxious to be of service, volunteered to do Private Young's sewing or mending. It was several seconds later that the embarrassed soldier stammered, "No, thank you. I only wanted a phonograph needle."

The boys who "really run the Army" and whose headquarters center around a cracker barrel in a grocery store in a small town near Camp Pickett, pulled a boner this week when they announced that enlisted personnel of the Army was going to be paid twice each month instead of on the last day of each month as has been the time-honored custom. Post finance officers declined to comment, saying only that the civilian "cracker barrel" generals had failed to notify them of the change.

Camp Pickett's "red face" department this week includes a number of commissioned officers who decided to bring their wives and sweethearts to see the camp's magnificent new swimming pool. They failed, however, to take into consideration the recent ruling that enlisted men could swim "in the raw" if suits were not available. The embarrassed officers and their wives beat a hasty retreat without too thoroughly inspecting the pool.

IDEA MEN
T/5 Jesse Kent hands out an inspection hint that takes first prize in any Army man's lingo. Kent uses nail polish to keep his GI shoes bright and shiny for inspection. He says to shine the shoes well with ordinary polish. Apply thin coat of clear nail polish. Allow time to dry. Dust lightly with dry cloth and smile sweetly at the inspecting officer.

Sergeant Charles O. Baker gave birth to an idea, also, which might work into something. The sergeant believes that a pin made of some plastic substance could be substituted for the numerous cloth chevrons that must be sewed on each individual garment. He points out that one pin, to be worn above the left pocket of the shirt, and designed the same as the cloth chevrons, would do duty for 12 cloth chevrons on six shirts.

Fancy but not fickle. Fun-loving but not foolish. Fascinating but not too fastidious. That's the way the War Recreation Center of Lynchburg, Va., describes its small army of easy-to-look-at Victory Belles that entertain Camp Pickett soldiers on official week-ends to that city. Rules outlined for the Belles forbid them to wear sweaters, saddle shoes and socks during official center dances.

with, whether they land on our shores in rubber boats or are home-grown.

"The American soldier in a dog-fight with a Jap over Australia doesn't relish the thought of putting off any decision till after election. No soldier, no sailor does. And as for me the lives of your sons, the life of any young American fighting for us is more important and more valuable than any office in any State of the Union.

"It doesn't matter who gets credit for anything. If we win, there will be enough credit to go around. If we lose, the blame will be on all of us. But now is no time to argue about it. If we win we'll still have the right to debate it. If we lose, we'll have no rights at all."

Jews, management and labor. It's a good stout boat. It has weathered many a storm.

"The only way we will win is to take orders and take them without reservation or argument. That way and only that way will we win."

No Room for Blocs
"There's no room in America for blocs of any kind. There's no room for a farm bloc or a labor bloc or an industrial bloc or any other kinds of bloc except an American bloc.

"Any manager who uses the war effort to take advantage of labor is guilty of sabotage, and any worker who lays down his tools to strike for even an hour is no better than a saboteur. Let's deal with saboteurs as they must be dealt

Somervell Says Americans Surely Do Think a Lot of Themselves

ST. LOUIS—In a grim speech picturing the war so far as a series of defeats for the United Nations, Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the Services of Supply, said this week that unless Americans lost their "smug sense of complacency" their independence would also be lost.

General Somervell's address before the Missouri Grand Lodge of Masons was an appeal for real sacrifice and unity of all forces in the country. He began depicting the war situation "realistically." So far, he said, the war has gone none too well. "We've lost nearly every major battle. If we continue to lose a little while longer it will be too late to save ourselves, America and civilization."

Saying that the Allies had taken a "terrific shellacking all around the globe," he added: "We've lost all our rubber, most of our tin, our hemp, our silk. We've lost ships by the hundreds, men by the thousands. We've lost the freedom of the seas. We've lost everything except a smug sense of complacency. And it's one thing we've got to lose fast or else we'll lose our independence."

All Have to Fight
"It isn't the Army's or the Navy's war," General Somervell went on. "It's the war of Americans, everywhere. We have to fight it, every one of us."

The armed forces are doing a great job, but they can't do the

whole job of saving democracy alone.

"Your weapons, the weapons of the people at home, are courage, sacrifice, sweat and stout hearts and steady hands, endless toil and mutual understanding. Your battle line starts in your own home and stretches to the end of your field of duty activity."

"We're all in the same boat, the rich and poor, the city man and the farmer, the Republican and the Democrat, black men and white men, Protestants, Catholics, and

TIMID? (Adv.)

Try Doc Moore's Snake-Eye

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—You soldiers who stammer and stutter when called upon to repeat your general orders, whose knees develop an acute case of knockitis while confronting the "Old Man," and who invariably get fingers smashed by bolts at inspection, would do well to confer with Sergeant Arthur H. Moore, of Headquarters Company, 85th Divisor

Butner's Scrap Drive
Tops 100,000 Pounds

CAMP BUTNER, N.C.—Camp Butner's campaign to collect scrap metal during the past several days now totals 100,000 pounds, most of which has already been returned to war industries, Lt. Rembert C. Stuckey, Camp Butner's post salvage officer, announced.

Each day Army trucks leave the camp to visit abandoned farms, old mills and any place considered a potential source of scrap metal. The metals collected—and these collections have averaged more than 7,000 pounds daily—include almost all those needed in the war effort, such as copper, iron, steel, brass, aluminum and rubber, which in turn are almost instantly sold to salvage buyers.

Lt. Frazier Advanced to Captain

First Lt. William R. Frazier, chief of the administrative section of the Quartermaster Branch at Fort Jackson and commanding officer of the Quartermaster Detachment, has recently been promoted to a captaincy. Captain Frazier comes from Jackson, Tenn., and entered active military service with the 117th Infantry at Fort Jackson. He had been a member of the National Guard until that time.

With a few words of hocus-focus, and a glance of the old well-known "snake-eye," Sergeant Moore will have you doing about faces in double time, rattling off orders like a Master Sergeant with sixteen hash marks, and provide knees that stand like the Rock of Gibraltar.

And Sergeant Moore has proof that he can do it. To him it is a simple matter. He began the study of Hypnosis in his home town of Hamilton, Ohio, many years ago and while in civilian life and since joining the Army he has given more than three hundred experimental demonstrations of the art of Hypnotism.

In demonstrations at Camp Wolters, Texas, and at Ft. Sam Houston, using soldiers as subjects, Sergeant Moore proved that men who had been hypnotized would respond and comply with military commands to perfection while those in normal condition would respond in haphazard manner.

At a weekly talent show in the Fort Sam Houston Service Club, Sergeant Moore used as a subject a soldier chosen by the Officer in charge of the program. The man, while under the influence of Hypnotic sleep was able to repeat his general orders word for word, but when awakened could only recall the first of the eleven orders.

So, soldier, if you are anticipating

an unusually stormy session with the First Sergeant or CO, or are having difficulty with your manual of arms or general orders, pay a little visit to the sanctum of Sergeant Moore and be convinced, via the "snake-eye" route, that you're a routin', tootin' one man commando.

No Crybaby

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—When Pfc. Tracy L. Lively stood in the midst of irritating tear gas fumes for almost 10 minutes without his gas mask, fellow artillerymen were startled. They'd gone through the gas chamber and exposed their faces to the fumes, started coughing and crying and their skin burned.

But Pvt. Lively still, wasn't troubled in any of these respects. This was a new angle, too, to medical surgeon Capt. Leroy E. Guice. Chemical Warfare Officer Lt. Louis J. Stefani said he heard of similar cases—only with respect to persons who worked with gases.

Private Lively, however, stumped them—he was a clerk as a civilian.

Snipers Get Scope-Sights

CAMP GORDON, Ga.—Army snipers soon will be equipped with a telescopic sight mount designed by Tech. Sgt. Oliver Rolf, Maj. Gen. Raymond O. Barton, commander of a division stationed at Gordon, said the mount was "simple, could be speedily built and had proved very satisfactory."

Six-Day Desert Fight Proves Men Tough



STRIKING POWER. Attack bombers of the Ground-Air Support Command, Army Air Forces, sweep across light tanks of Army Ground Forces, drawing a bead on the planes with their machine guns. The formation, while not a tactical one, illustrates the combined striking power of ground and air.

Special to Army Times

WITH THE U. S. ARMY THE CALIFORNIA DESERT. The Army launched its long desert test this week—a six-day continuous problem to check the physical and tactical ability of America's desert fighters.

Much has been tried and had been learned on the desert the Red and Blue armies began maneuver directed by Major General Alvan C. Gillem Jr. But never had the Army put on an extensive desert program—and plan to do much.

Evacuation of the wounded, cases simulated, was worked during the problem and Army medical units reported that they now able to remove wounded from front line combat to the safety of station hospital in five hours—exactly half the time reported as necessary in foreign theaters of operation.

But the Army was looking more than that, trying to cut down time—a minute here and a minute there to further streamline the lightning action of the powerful armored and motorized units battling over sand and through narrow mountain passes on the most varied set of problems ever encountered by these troops.

The water problem was still being probed. Could the American soldier get by with a gallon of water a day? Could he get by with a gallon per day—and have it include water for his vehicle also? The Army will have the answer this week.

Traveling Light

During the problem the delivery of water, gasoline and rations was made during darkness. And the Army is eating canned rations, packing up supplies each night for the following day. Your Army is traveling light.

For the largest of desert problems to date the Red Forces were commanded by Brig. Gen. Leroy H. Wesson and the Blue troops were directed by Maj. Gen. Robert Richardson Jr.

At the start of the problem the Blues were concentrated in Needles, Calif., area with their mission being to advance southward, seize the Southern Pacific railroad line in the vicinity of Indio and Coachella.

It is hard to picture the problem facing the Army because the terrain and cities—all of them small—scattered throughout the maneuver area and except as marks on a map mean very little.

Through the maneuver area there are three main routes and over the roads most of the action has been directed. The mountains that dot the terrain provide an additional handicap for the maneuvering troops. At the same time the narrow passes with high mounds and solid formations that sweep down to the roads enable the troops to make excellent defense stands. Quite often, in fact, half tracks, tanks and troops are scattered on either side of a mountain—only a mile or so separates the two powerful armies but the possibility of advancing is difficult at that particular point and maneuvering generals shift the troops to other areas to advance with far less trouble.

Blackout travel now is an old story to these desert battlers. Often there is a glowing moon which causes the convoys to travel with more precaution, fearing detection than if there was no moon at all. The Red forces had only observation planes during the phase when the Blues had both observation and bomber units. The Ground-Air Support part of the maneuver, as in past phases, was to be one of the essential elements in a program that had both Red and Blue forces taking the offensive.

The Ground-Air activity of the desert maneuver has already been proven highly effective—quick, necessary and well coordinated. The dropping of supplies to a trapped unit, without rations, gasoline, and ammunition was accomplished in a minimum of time. Ammunition, 100 tons of it—was flown to a distance greater than from England to France and left with troops in less than an hour and a half. Supplies were flown to an armored unit in such a way that it was able to continue the battle and complete an effective maneuver necessary for the particular phase. There were scores of similar instances.

That is about the picture of what is occurring to the American soldier in the desert. Theories are being developed and found worthwhile or discarded to be worked over anew. If there was a developing Army, the United States has it with its desert forces. A new thought today is for tomorrow. In armored cars, in jeeps and peeps, soldiers are making the move in the desert, learning fighting, sweating. It is a new way of Army that the United States has put into action across the 12,000-acre wasteland maneuver area. A big job is being well done.

Maneuvers Real Test of G-4's Ability

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY, SOMEWHERE IN LA.—

Servicing and supplying the fighting forces of Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's Third Army, engaged in strenuous field maneuvers in Louisiana, calls for the highest skill and efficiency from the officers and men whose responsibility it is to maintain a continuous flow of food, fuel and equipment to the combat troops, regardless of climatic conditions or where these fast-moving units may be.

Regardless of scorching heat and drenching rain, or in what remote bayou they may maneuver, the troops must be fed, maintained, equipped and fueled, and it is the job of G-4 (supply) to see that this is done smoothly and accurately.

Army supplies are divided into four classes: Class I, food and forage; Class II, equipment; Class III, gasoline and oil; Class IV, ammunition. All supplies are originally located at a "General Depot" stored well to the rear of the combat zone, in the theater of operations.

The manner in which the complex and difficult system of distribution operates can be likened to the ascent and descent of a ladder, step by step. The commander of the smallest administrative unit communicates his requirements to the next higher administrative unit which transmits them to regimental headquarters. There they are compiled into a consolidated report and sent on to division headquarters.

Passes H on R

Divisional headquarters in turn sends its report to Army Corps headquarters which does the actual requisitioning from Army G-4. A "Daily Telegram" that includes the detailed strength in men and animals of the division, and the type of field rations, is dispatched to the Army G-4. This "Daily Telegram" first clears through a "regulating station," which makes any changes necessary to

compensate for various conditions before relaying the figures. At Army G-4 these final figures are then transmitted to a general depot which fills the orders from its vast stores and loads them on a supply train, called the "Daily Train". The cars of the daily train are arranged so they can be uncoupled at either end, and a right-of-way is cleared to ensure on-the-minute delivery at a scheduled hour.

The cars are dropped at railheads set up at points as close as possible to the combat units. In tactical operations delivery of supplies is always at night, to take advantage of the protection of darkness from aerial attack.

At the railheads, under complete blackout conditions, the supplies are transferred to huge Army trucks which transport them to the divisional depots. There divisional supply officers carefully inspect the stores, "break down" rations to the waiting regimental truck columns. Regimental distribution, in turn, breaks down the supplies into small—the field supper and breakfast are the companies, batteries, or troops.

Plane Changes All

War as fought in 1942 has forced important changes of procedure at these railheads and truckheads. Prior to the entry of the airplane and motor truck, the distance of a railhead behind the front lines was determined by the range of the enemy



FOOD of the highest quality and in sufficient quantities is the rule with Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's Third Army on maneuvers in Louisiana. The picture shows a "ration break-down" of the frozen beef, ham, potatoes, fresh and canned vegetables, required to feed an organization for one day.

—Signal Corps Photo.

artillery and the distance that could be covered by animal drawn trains.

Now the truck can haul supplies much greater distances in shorter time than required by animal-drawn transportation, thus permitting railheads to be farther in the rear. However, the airplane necessitates the maximum of concealment. Since railheads are in "clearings" they are easy to locate, therefore when cars are unloaded, only the minimum amount of transportation and personnel necessary can be used.

The ultimate destination of the ration supply is the company kitchen, which ordinarily is mobile in trucks, and prepare the food in a bivouac area. When ready, the kitchens advance as closely as possible to the positions occupied by their troops.

When a company is not engaged in actual combat, all the men are fed at one time with the exception of outpost guards. During battle, only small groups at a time are fed. The "ration cycle" in the Army is supper, breakfast and dinner. In the field supper and breakfast are the hot meals, and are served during the hours of darkness. Dinner consists of sandwiches, fruit and cookies, packed individually and carried by the men.

Key factor in the efficient operation of this complex system is the on-the-dot punctuality of every G-4 man in adhering to the master time schedule. Not only must every man be skilled and efficient, but he must be at his post and complete his work on time. In war of movement, minutes mean lives.

Pershing Praises Morale Of Kreugers' Third Army

SOMEWHERE IN LOUISIANA—General John J. Pershing this week warmly praised the high morale of the Third Army, now engaged in strenuous field maneuvers in Louisiana.

"The fine reports that have come to me on the high state of morale in the Third Army and of the remarkable progress that has been made in molding it into an efficient, hardened force of fighting men have been intensely gratifying to me," the World War chief said in a telegram to Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, Third Army commander.

"To all ranks, from the commanding general to the last private in

the ranks, I extend my heartiest congratulations. The Third Army, I am confident, will measure up to the highest traditions of the nation's armed forces," General Pershing said.

General Krueger, in a telegram on the occasion of General Pershing's eighty-second birthday, said: "The officers and men of the Third Army join me in wishing you a happy birthday and many more of them. We all feel that your eyes are upon us and are doing our best to make the Third Army a fighting force of which our venerated General of the Armies will be proud."

DESERT FIGHTERS FIND . . .

Housing Problem Acute In Booming Needles

NEEDLES, Calif.—Needles, the hottest little town this side of hell, according to the desert sages, where the temperature is just one and one-half degrees less than the blistering heat of Death Valley, is facing a real crisis for the first time in its 50-odd years of existence.

With a war time population of 4,500, this division point for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has such a throng of soldiers visiting the town each night that its population is tripled.

Once the town's four restaurants never closed. Now they open and close three and four times daily and close for the night at 10 o'clock. A restaurant owner sells more steaks in a week than he once sold in a year. The average restaurant menu has become a symbol of what was once "the glory that was salad, and the grandeur that was grease."

"Why," the tired looking waitress will tell you, "we're even out of eggs and hamburger. Mister, them soldiers eat."

There is no need to tell that to the citizenry of Needles, however.

They know it. Needles is rationed by wholesalers in meats and groceries according to the sugar rationing registration made last March and they're having trouble getting supplies.

The housing problem is equally bad. Two hundred families according to estimate, are looking for a place to stay. They live in the crowded little hotels, double up with friends, keep house in tents, box cars and trailers.

The wives of service men and their children sleep in the little park down by the railroad station while waiting to see their soldier husbands. Labor or help of any kind is at a premium. Meanwhile, though aware of the problem, Needles has not as yet any definite plan to handle the situation. Uncle Sam is on the job, however, and W. F. Harrison, field representative of the Department of Health and Welfare Service, is now making a survey of the problem.

Meantime, Johnny Doughboy comes in from the desert with an eight-hour pass to find a puzzled citizenry, and inadequate USO, housing and restaurant facilities.

Slogging Soldiers Find Sleep Under Those Blasted Stars

All de world am dark and dreary,
Massa's on de cold, cold ground.

—Second Army Maneuvers Spiritual

LEBANON, Tenn.—Poets have written couplets, odes and narratives about the sky, but none knows it so well as members of the Second Army who are currently participating in war maneuvers here in Middle Tennessee. Sleeping out in the open, the weary battlers night after night close their eyes on it: star-flecked, somber and threatening.

There is no modern housing armor

to protect them from the steady hail of silver bullets Mother Nature sends down—rain. There are no steam-heated rooms and mattresses to warm them when the wind slashes at them like a machete in the early hours of the morning. As a result, these modern gladiators have learned to sleep under all conditions, and to make themselves as comfortable as possible under them.

"They took away our sleeping bags," said Pvt. Albert de May of Minneapolis. "Sure, they wanted to toughen us up. But we soon found a swell substitute." He pointed to the 37 mm. antitank canvas cover which housed him and his buddy, Pvt. Fred Loveland of Lignite, N. D.

"It gets cold in North Dakota," said Loveland, a big grin on his face, "but it gets DAMP cold here." He laughed at his pun, and then showed that underneath the canvas cover he had a couple of blankets, a raincoat, and was wearing his clothes on top of heavy wool Army underwear.

Farther down the line, looking for all the world like a scrap paper dealer's paradise was Pvt. Virgil Lawrence of Lucerne, Mo. "Newspapers

keep me as dry as a picnic sandwich in wax paper," he said, when questioned about the efficacy of his makeshift bed clothing. "I'm convinced that newspapers are sometimes warmer than blankets. If you put them under your shirt they'll certainly cut the wind."

Farther down Sergeant Edward Grabowski had one eye on the road, his hand on his gun, and a blanket wrapped around him. "The important thing," he said, "is to keep the blanket wrapped ALL ROUND you, and not merely on top of you. That gives the wind a chance to crawl into bed with you." Grabowski said that bed-making was a matter of personal preference with the men. In one of our bivouac areas there was a big mail box lying on the ground. And I'll be a blank shot if one of the fellows didn't stick his head in it and sleep there. Claimed it kept the rain out of his ears."

Tank corps men had the warmest beds. They curled up in blankets on the flat top of tanks behind the turrets. Beneath them were motors still hot from maneuvers. It was like sleeping on top of a radiator, the tankmen said.

Frost Nips Soldiers

Weather Adds Touch Of Realism to Maneuver Problems

SECOND ARMY HEADQUARTERS SOMEWHERE IN TENNESSEE — The frost is on the pup tent in Second Army's Middle Tennessee battle area but the fighting Red and Blue troops are not letting a little of what the natives call "very unusual weather" spoil the realism of the war games here in the Cumberland River valley.

An example of what is meant by battle realism was cited by Maj. Gen. Lloyd Fredendall, assistant maneuver director and chief of umpires, in a conference at the conclusion of last week's problem. He told how four cavalrymen swam the icy Cumberland and floated their rifles across in a shelter half. General Fredendall praised these men for their fine spirit and enterprise.

The Cumberland River follows a looping, winding course some 60-odd miles right through the center of the maneuver area. Its waters flow in a deep limestone and shale channel with some holes 100 feet deep; its banks are very steep and in some places limestone cliffs tower over the water. A river with such characteristics provides a very severe test for the river-crossing tactics that have been and will be frequently employed in the current battle problems.

Numerous light and heavy engineer ponton units are attached to the Red and Blue armies. The first to bridge the river were the light ponton companies attached to the Blue Army. These men laid a 525-foot bridge across the Cumberland at Wood's Ferry last week under heavy shelling from Red artillery which forced them to delay completion of the bridge for one hour.

In a surprise assault at dawn the Blue forces succeeded in getting nearly two full infantry regiments across the river, at Wood's Ferry by means of a foot bridge and assault boats.

Several sections of the ponton bridge were knocked out by Red artillery and 25 per cent casualties was assessed among the Blue troops crossing the river. Blues on the opposite shore searched frantically for the well-concealed Red artillery and came near to capturing it at one time but the guns were moved to a new position and opened up with a new barrage of shells. Red air observation zoomed continually over the crossing, marking the deadly accuracy of the artillery fire.

The Blues had tested the Red river defenses all through the night, making feints and attempted crossings at 10 different points along the line in order to draw the attention of the Red Army away from their main attempt at Woods Ferry. Several of these division crossings made inroads into enemy territory north of the river before they were heavily counterattacked. A company of Blue tanks ferried across the river was stopped by Red tank destroyers.

Commanding the Blue Army in its assault on the river was Brig. Gen. Louis A. Craig, brother of the former U. S. Army chief of staff, Gen. Malin Craig. The new commander took over the Blue forces after Maj. Gen. Paul E. Peabody was captured by a Red cavalry patrol. Leading the Red forces in their defense of the river line was Brig. Gen. Julius Ochs Adler.

Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, Commanding General of Second Army and Maneuver Director, said that five words had occurred to him as he watched the advance and retreat of the troops during last week's problem — "obedience, simplicity, fundamentals and moral courage." He stressed the fact that troops were still road-bound even after they had descended from trucks and taken up positions 25 or 30 yards from the road.



WRAPPED in the canvas cover of a 37-mm. antitank gun, and swathed in blankets, shelter half and a raincoat, Privates Albert DeMay (left) and Fred Loveland, slept soundly as the photographer snapped this picture at dawn during Second Army maneuvers in Middle Tennessee. Flag at left is used to indicate that gun is firing in event of enemy approach.

—Signal Corps Photo

Maneuver -- Whatsit?

And What the Heck's The Big Idea in the First Place?

LEBANON, Tenn.—What is a maneuver?

Second Army's Public Relations Section is a target frequently dented by this question. What does a maneuver look like? How do the men behave and what's the big idea in the first place?

Well, maneuvers are designed to train men in the harsh trade of war. They are taken from civilian life and cut to fit the patterns of North Africa—the Solomons and the red lands beside the Volga. Except for the wild keening of bullets on the wing—except for the high explosive gutting the village, maneuvers are boldly stamped with war's trademark.

Let us follow one—let us examine the fighting man from close range. You are standing on Highway 10 a mile north of Bairds Mill and the Blue forces are prodding up from the south intent upon driving a screening Red line into the Cumberland. Green fields roll away in broken waves until they meet the humped-back horizon and there is a neat white school with a yard rimmed by bewildered children.

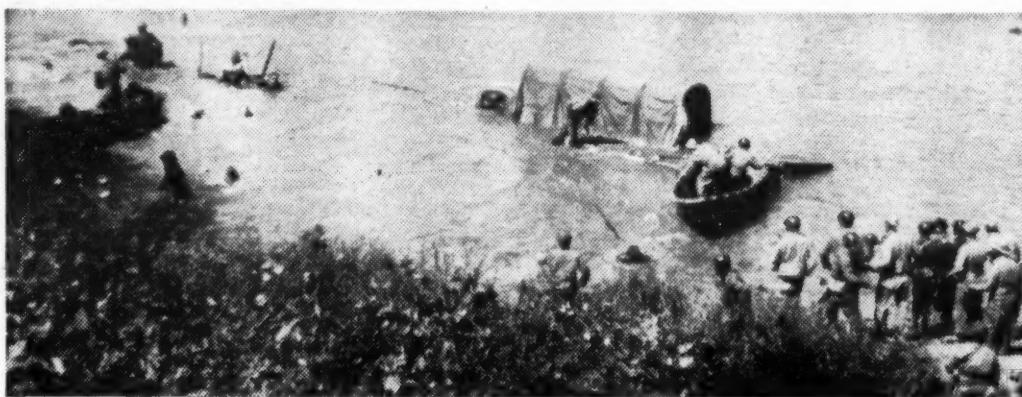
Jeeps drone past with Blue riflemen leaning tensely forward over the lowered windshields. They swing around the distant curve and there silence except for the rumble of trucks moving up out of the south.

Silence Cracks Down

Then the silence cracks down the center as a single Red gun lashes out from the hillcrest. There is a clean, brittle crackle of rifle fire and then jeeps come whooping back—the men peering over their shoulders and yelling shrilly. The trucks move on and the men pile down—spill over the fences as the officers bark like foxes.

Regard them well. These are not the grumbling draftees of last year. They are hardened soldiers with faces of sun-stained leather. Bulging beneath blue fatigues, they are grim and purposeful—the men who know their new profession. They take to cover like hunted grouse. Two minutes ago, this was a road lined by trucks with men packed in to the dashboards. Now the empty trucks are wheeling back and the men are gone.

Only the crack of broken twigs—the uneasy rustle of dry corn blades at their forward surge. They are out seeking the flanks of the Red position. The ridge rises gently,



DURING A CROSSING of the Cumberland River by Second Army troops now on maneuvers in Tennessee, a ferry sank beneath the weight of a heavy truck. This photo shows the big truck just before it slid beneath the swirling waters of the river. Several soldiers who got an unexpected ducking can be seen swimming near the truck. All got ashore safely.

—Signal Corps Photo.

Problem Over, Men Fight On

SOMEWHERE IN TENNESSEE—Hungry, dirty and dog-tired, a small detachment of Second Army Red troops was still fighting the battle of Middle Tennessee last week, although the simulated war had been called off six hours earlier.

Separated from their unit since the first day of the problem, the Red soldiers for four days had been fighting a war of their own—guerilla style—raising havoc with Blue communications, living off the land and seeking shelter at night in barns and haystacks, for what few hours of sleep they permitted themselves.

When discovered by reporters attached to the Second Army Public Relations Section, the remnant of this half-company of diehards was in position, tactically dispersed, along a road about one and a half miles south of Lebanon. Told by the reporters that the "war" had been called off six hours ago, the leader of the group, Staff Sgt. Charles W. Olson said:

"Yes, some civilians told us that before. But we didn't want to take

a chance . . . thought maybe it was some Blue fifth column work."

Those Red soldiers had good reason to be cautious. During their four-day Odyssey behind Blue Lines they had had to employ all their wits and exercise constant vigilance to keep from being captured or annihilated by omnipresent Blue forces.

"The war hadn't been under way very long," Sergeant Olson explained, "when half of our company was captured by the Blues. We ran our legs off and hid behind a hill. Some jeeps followed us for awhile but we were able to evade them."

"That night we found a barn and took cover, keeping sentries posted the whole night to keep from being surprised."

"We were far from defenseless, you

know," Sgt. Woody Shipp, leader of a mortar squad, added. "Besides my two mortars we have a .30 calibre light machine gun, three Browning automatic rifles, and about 20 riflemen with M-1's. And that's enough stuff to make you feel pretty confident that you can take care of yourself."

"When we woke bright and early next morning—boy, these barns were cold—we sent a couple of scouts to look the situation over and they came back to tell us that we were behind Blue lines," Sergeant Olson continued. "Well, we figured we couldn't fight much of a snooting war, considering the position we were in. But a lot of us had wire cutters, and so we decided to go after the Blue telephone lines. You just asked the Blues how their telephones worked since last Wednesday morning."

The Reds bring heavier firepower to bear and the Blue wave breaks. There is a slow wait as time creaks by. Then masses of Blue artillery begin to slug from behind the tufted hill to the south. Sweating men lunge past with wicked mortars slung across their shoulders. The Red position is ringed by a cone of fire.

A corporal clumps past with his squad on the run. He snaps his orders from the side of the mouth. "Edge of this field—every man low—gotta flank that position. Pour it to 'em."

The men are bent into lithe arcs as they take the cover of the stone wall. Spade handles slap solidly against their flanks. They look tough and able. "Scatter out," growls a private. "We're under machine gun

fire. One burst might get us all."

The lines are closer now. You can see Reds leaping from tree to tree. A swift rush of Blue and a machine gun post is wiped out—prisoners taken. A voice booms from behind the Red line:

"Well withdraw with first squad first—second and third. The first will cover the withdrawal of the other two. And we got to get out of here with our shirtings flapping. You guys got it? Sound off."

"Okay, sarge."

"I got it, sergeant."

The Blue comes on with a yell. The ridge is cleared and the road begins to quake between the tires of Blue reserves. The children go back to school with a slow wonder in their eyes.

That is a thin slice of maneuver.

Yanks in Action Last Week

Allies Step Up Air Offense in Pacific

By JAMES J. UHL

United States air forces—Army, Marines, and Navy—stepped up their offensive in the Pacific last week all the way from New Guinea to the Aleutians as the superiority of American-built planes and American pilots became more and more evident. There was further evidence, too, that the Japanese air force is running out of first-rate pilots and has fallen back upon half-trained youngsters.

In New Guinea, the Allied airmen—both Australian and American—commanded by General MacArthur, backed up the advance of the ground forces against the Japs, who only a couple weeks ago pushed to within 32 miles of Port Moresby. The Japs, having lost control of the air, gave ground after the Allied planes, supplementing the usual artillery preparation for attack, had softened the enemy lines with constant bombing and strafing.

In the Solomons most of the fighting was being done by Marine and Navy pilots but they were aided by Army flying fortresses. In a series of air battles the Americans shot down 49 planes and scored hits on five Japanese ships without losing a plane themselves. However, the Japs

tenaciously clung to their footholds on Guadalcanal, despite such defeats as that of last Monday, when Marine and Navy flyers intercepted 25 enemy bombers escorted by 18 Zeros and downed 23 bombers and one Jap fighter.

Jap Fleet Struck

Earlier, flying fortresses attacked a Japanese fleet believed to be bringing reinforcements to the enemy on Guadalcanal and evidently forced it to retire.

Meanwhile, it was reported that boys of 16 and 17 were among the dead and injured Japanese flyers shot down. Japan's facilities for pilot training are believed to be hard-pressed and at least 500 firstline Jap naval pilots are estimated to have died in action since Pearl Harbor. American pilots say that their foes are nowhere near as skillful as they were at the beginning of the war.

In China, General Stilwell's pilots bombed Japanese installations in Southern Yunnan Province on at least three consecutive days as the Chinese reported continued land successes in that theater of operations.

And in the Aleutians, Army bombers, aided by planes of the Royal Canadian Air Force, made a devastating and diversified attack on Japanese

shore installations and ships at Kiska.

Other developments of the week were:

Three American Eagle Squadrons of Britain's Royal Air Force were formally transferred to the United States Army Air Forces in the European theater. More than half of the Eagle veterans had been rejected as pilot material by the U. S. Army before they turned to the RAF.

Strike at Balkans

American-made B-24 bombers, flying from undisclosed bases and piloted — apparently — by Americans, began bombing the capitols of Axis satellites in the Balkans. Although the B-24s might belong to other air forces than the United States, belief that they were Yank planes grew when the discrepancy between the number of raids reported by the Axis and the number included in Russian and British communiques was pointed out. The difference, it was said, could probably be credited to the U. S.

It was rumored in Washington that a quiet investigation of the quality of American planes by a House Military Affairs subcommittee had been completed and that the results were favorable for American equipment. The details, it was said, would be released within a couple of weeks as an answer to critics.

Miami Beach Combings

Trained by American pilots in American-built planes, 39 Chinese junior officers and their youthful squadron commander, Capt. H. Y. Lee, are in Miami Beach awaiting orders which will send them back to battle-scarred China to help Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek launch an aerial offensive against the invading Japanese hordes. The Chinese sub-lieutenants arrived here from Luke Field, Ariz., where they recently graduated as combat flyers.

Capt. George Palmer Putnam, publisher-explorer-author, who is currently undergoing a six-week basic training course at OTS, is toying with the idea of writing a new novel dealing with the older man's viewpoint of life in the Army, especially in the Air Forces.

Five of a kind beats anything in the deck and the shuffle that dealt five veteran sergeants, two masters, two techs and one staff, into the Miami Beach Bakers and Cooks School could well be considered the winning hand in the aggregate Army service record game. They total 104 years and nine months of continuous service.

Should you think those cigarette posters showing a soldier, sailor and marine walking arm-in-arm is a moral impossibility, consult the Paduto brothers, who hail from Nulley, N. J. Leonard, 23, enlisted with the Army Air Forces; Pat, 21, the Navy, and Dominick, 20, the Marines. Said Leonard, "We got the idea of joining each branch from a poster." Miami Beach Schools first was time water carnival, featuring the selection of an Air Forces beauty queen, and the selection of a troupe of aquabelles from the feminine personnel of the AAF Schools is scheduled to be staged today at the Vanderbilt pool.

J. W. Manske, who as a sergeant accompanied General Doolittle on his now-historic "Mission to Tokyo" is now a student at OCS. He is the recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross bestowed on him by President Roosevelt.

Capt. Marvin Adams, Miami Beach Schools insurance officer, says that soldiers in this post are buying an average of \$1,000,000 a day in insurance.

Songwriter Harry S. Miller literally wrote himself into the Air Forces. The 47-year-old Tin Pan Alley songman was so enthused by his "The Ground Crew" that he enlisted as a buck private and is now at Miami Beach awaiting shipment to a radio operators maintenance school.

Swapping his magic golf clubs for a berth with the Army Air Forces, Marvin "Bud" Ward, the former national amateur golf champion from Spokane, Wash., now totes a Springfield as he walks in cadence down the once-fashionable fairways of the municipal links as a member of OCS.

If the 22-year-old Farina triplets of Reading, Pa., confuse enemy armies as readily as they do their own roll-call sergeant, they will rank with MacArthur in military nomenclature. The trio, Anthony, Charles and Joseph, soon hope to become aviation machinists.

Scott Skits

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—Much greater emphasis is being placed on the flight problems of a radio operator in the revised radio operators and mechanics course put into effect at Scott Field.

New courses will familiarize students with problems of the pilot and navigator, blind landing, let-down procedure, latest special weather codes, most modern direction finding aids, use of precision time signals.

Oh, Jimmy!

There's a letter for you and it's from Nora. There's some trouble about delivering it, though. It's addressed just to "Jimmy, Radio School, Scott Field."

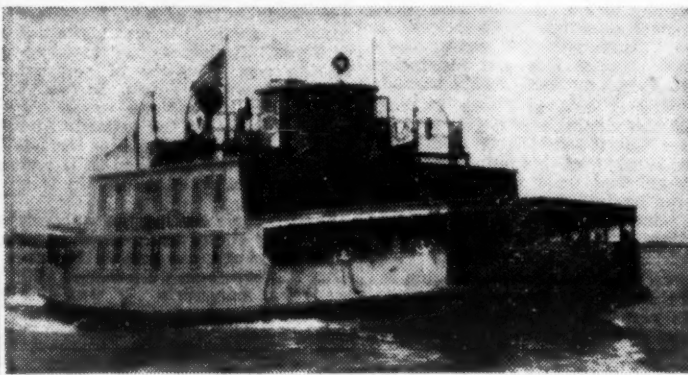
Inauguration of a program of orientation lectures prepared by enlisted men for student personnel has been announced. The talks will be arranged in series to give students a first-hand view of all things affecting the war effort.

NEVER LOST

He started boxing at the age of 12. He fought the best of them and never dropped a decision. That's a capsule history of Pvt. Frank Kozlowski of the 12th Tech. Sch. Sq. who at 31 is studying to be a radio operator and gunner in order to throw a few punches at the Japs and Germans. He wasn't a professional fighter before the war but made his living as a sparring mate.

A new servicemen's center has been opened in nearby Collinsville, Ill., sponsored by the Collinsville Study Club. Scottmen can't tell the lounge from the living room at home.

Pvt. Fred Brower, 29, formerly of Bombay, India, where he was an employee of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has graduated from the radio school and will be assigned to duty with a tactical outfit. Familiar with eight languages, Brower lived in Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt and Japan before coming to this country in 1941. He hopes to help India defend herself against the Japs.



THIS FERRYBOAT is used to haul soldiers free from MacDill Field, Fla., to the city of Tampa. It is named the "General Tinker," in honor of Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, first commanding officer of MacDill Field, who lost his life in the Battle of Midway. —AAF Photo.

Carburetor Air Filter Brings Inventor Praise

MacDILL FIELD, Fla.—His invention, an air-filtering device now being used on the latest type fighter planes, has brought Col. Leslie G. Mulzer, commanding officer of the MacDill Field Sub-Depot, numerous commendations from Air Force chiefs, among them Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces.

Colonel Mulzer's revolutionary carburetor air intake screen for filtering air was completed here at MacDill Field after he had worked it out while in civilian life. Because it reduces the amount of sand entering the engine through the carburetion system, it increases the operation period before overhauling.

Colonel Mulzer said he worked on his invention for six months while still a civilian and then finished it in one week after entering the Army.

Commander of the sub-depot here since its beginning seven months ago, Colonel Mulzer has 11,000 flying hours to his credit. An officers' engineering school has been established at MacDill under the direction of Colonel Mulzer.

Plenty of Practice

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—If practice makes perfect, one recruit in the 34th Technical School Squadron here is now able to salute correctly.

He decided to visit the main post exchange the other day but was worried about when to salute. Then he hit on the idea of following a soldier and saluting when the other did.

About halfway to his goal, his arm began to get tired. The soldier ahead of him saluted someone every five paces. It was almost in front of the exchange that the recruit found he was following a lieutenant.

Sets Record In Mech School

KEESLER FIELD, Miss.—"It's the most remarkable record I've ever seen in any Technical Training Command school!"

Thus did Lt. Col. Harold L. Kreider, director of training at Keesler Field's airplane mechanics school, describe the feat of Pvt. Gordon C. Kirsch in averaging 97.2 for the intensive 19-week course here.

Private Kirsch was graduated here this week, receiving a diploma "with honor and distinction" signed by Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, commanding general, AAFTTC, for his accomplishment.

During the course, Private Kirsch had three practical grades of 100 — a record in itself — and six 100 examination grades. The only examinations in which he scored less than 100 were graded 97, 94 and 96. His lowest final average for any of the 10 phases was 95.

World War I Guns Will Be Used Again

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—Two old World War I cannon, resting proudly for more than a decade at the Benton, Ill., American Legion post, have gone to war again. The artillery pieces, both of five-inch caliber, will play a different role in this war, however. They will probably wind up in Tokyo or Berlin as part of a tank, gun, mortar or bomb.

The cannon were given to the Army this week as the contribution to the nation's scrap drive. They were turned over to authorities at this parent radio school of the Army Air Forces Technical Training command, and from here the cannon will be taken away to be melted for scrap.

The Scott Field scrap pile is growing daily, Col. Wolcott P. Hayes, commanding officer, announced following donations received during the last month in a campaign which has found nearby civic officials contributing old cannon and cannon balls for the nation's scrap metal pile.

One Beer and He—

Made Nazis Play Yankee Song

By 2nd Lt. Robert Francis Hart

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—At least one newly-commissioned second lieutenant in this man's Army is sailing off to combat duty with an edge on the enemy. He has forced them to play Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever" for him—and made them like it, to boot!

That officer is 2nd Lt. Myrl Meyer, late of Cincinnati, O., and more recently of OCS, Miami Beach.

And Lieutenant Meyer knows what he is talking about. He got thrown in a Nazi jail for talking about it, in fact. Also, he's still mad about it. And very pleased about the fact that his inning is coming up now.

Looking for a Beer

It all happened back in the fall of 1938 when Lieutenant Meyer—then an American tourist—was cruising about the streets of Hamburg, Germany, looking for the fun and frolic and German beer that an American tourist usually looked for. He and his friends found their beer in one of those open-faced German pubs, and sat down to enjoy it.

One of those pre-war Nazi parades was passing down the street at the

time. You've seen them in the newsreels—swastikas and swank and "don't we look rough!"

Behind Meyer and his tourist friends, a Nazi band was busy serving out German music to the patrons with the standing offer to the effect they'd play any request—for a round of drinks.

Bored with the parade and homesick for Cincinnati, tourist Meyer said, "Fine, give the boys a round of ale and let me lead them in one—we'll play 'The Stars and Stripes Forever!'"

Finally Agreed

It took several rounds of beer before the musicians concurred. But then, with Hitler's legions swinging by in front of them, the band finally

agreed; Meyer lead the rendition; the crowd outside boomed; a Nazi officer gave his idea of a Bronx cheer—and the music stopped, suddenly.

It seems that Meyer's party included Frank Mercurrie—former fullback from St. Xavier's at Cincinnati—and Frank objected, but strenuously, to that lonely Bronx cheer.

After the fight, the whole group was hustled off to jail. But not until they had broken up the fanfare, the music, and the parade itself.

Lieutenant Meyer fully intends to get back the amount of his fine in Hamburg. He would also like to lead a contingent of Nazi bands down Unter der Linden—all of 'em swinging to the tune of Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever."

★ WING TIPS ★

Cur I.Q.
HOW DOES A BOMBER'S CREW SEE ITS TARGET ON A DARK NIGHT?
—ARMY B-25

...UNCLE SAM'S "HELL FROM HEAVEN MEN"—THE ARMY'S BOMBARDIERS—SPEND 12 WEEKS IN NOSE OF BOMBERS AT MIDLAND, TEX., LEARNING HOW TO "EDUCATE" THE AXIS WITH OUR SECRET BOMB-SIGHT!

ANSWER: SOME VERY SMART GUYS WHO FIND THE TARGET BY USING A SECRET BOMB-SIGHT.

Just Wanted a Steak Go Into Town? Not This Month

By PVT. G. W. SHERRILL

*Come with me soldier, and you shall hear,
Of a trip so long, to a spot so near,
Of pushing and shoving, or vice-versa,
Of things that there ain't anything worse.*

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—It was a balmy afternoon, and a goodly crowd . . . no, I mean I was balmy . . . no, the crowd was balmy . . . aw, what the hell . . . I WAS there.

You ask me why?
I shall tell you.

To begin with it was Tony's idea. Tony was from Mount Kisco and I have long ago forgiven him—not for being from Mount Kisco, but for having the idea.

The idea? Oh yes. Well, gather close. Tony hadn't been here very long—he couldn't have been or he would have known better—when one Saturday he chirped up with, "Let's grab a bus and go into town and give the girls a treat, and get a steak, a great big steak with mushrooms."

Just Wanted a Steak

Being rather green myself at the Army way of life, and a completely new addition to the scenery at Shelby, I agreed to join Tony. Not, mind you, that I thought me being in town would be any treat to the local belles but because the thought of a steak—great, big, juicy steak, with mushrooms—had me drooling at the mouth.

"I'll meet you as soon as we have our mess," Tony said, as he ducked between tents out of view from his sergeant, who was heading in our direction.

After scrubbing myself good with soap and trying to make some semblance of a part in what the barber had left of my hair, I started to dig my one, and only, clean uniform out of the barracks bag.

Where You Going?

"Where you going?" one of my bunkmates asked. "Going to town," I answered. "Hah," he grinned. "Whatta' mean, hah," I asked, not particularly liking the way he had uttered the word.

"Just hah," he grinned again. Ignoring any more hah's I went about the task of fitting what they had called "a perfect fit" at the reception center to my frame. Either I had shrunk or the uniform had grown, but by utilizing a few pins, and wearing the waist of my pants almost to my armpits I presented some semblance of a soldier.

I had just decided at what angle I would wear my hat when Tony stuck his head in the doorway, "Come on, let's get goin'," he said.

"I'll be with you as soon as I get a pass," I yelled as I started in the direction of the orderly room.

Arriving at the orderly room, I

found the company commander in conference with the first sergeant. And what a conference. They must have discussed the whole scheme for a second front, for it lasted almost an hour.

At long last the confab came to an end, the CO came barging out of the office and almost ran over me. I threw him one of my very best salutes, which he returned along with a look that made me visualize dire things in the future.

My courage returned. I tiptoed gently into the office and confronted the sergeant. "I want a pass to town," I said timidly.

"Who're you," asked the sergeant, "and what do you want to go to town for, anyhow?"

"Private Mack Google, No. 32445678, tent thirteen, and I want to get a steak—a great big steak, with mushrooms," I answered.

"You're sure it's a steak?" a gleam of 'I know' came into the sergeant's eyes.

"Sure, I'm sure. Sure as I'm here," I replied.

After looking me over from my head to my size elevens, he grunted, muttered something indistinguishable and handed me a pass. "Be sure you're back by midnight," he added.

An Accident

Tony and I headed for the bus station. We were still two blocks away when Tony exclaimed, "What's going on up there? It looks like there's been an accident, there's a million guys around the bus station."

I looked in that direction and agreed something was up. There weren't a million, there were two million guys milling around.

On arriving at the station we discovered that there hadn't been any accident, but there was likely to be one any moment, the way soldiers were trying to get on the buses.

A line was finally formed and Tony and I found we were almost back to our company area, the line was so long.

Everything went smoothly for the next half hour. We had advanced a total of 50 feet during that time as buses came into the station and were loaded with soldiers from the head of the line.

We didn't move at all for the next thirty minutes as a bunch of chow hounds—you could tell they were chow hounds by the way they rushed

the line—forced themselves in ahead of us.

"We won't get there in time to return. Let's give it up as a bad job," I finally said, as I wiped the perspiration from my brow. By now the uniform that I had so carefully garbed myself with was wringing wet as the sun beamed down.

Tony Sounds Hopeful

"Don't get excited. Have patience. We'll get there sometime. See, here comes another bus now," Tony answered hopefully. But he didn't look it.

At 3:00 o'clock, we were near enough to the station to view the proceedings. At 3:45 we were almost at the head of the line. Two buses arrived simultaneously and we made a dive for the nearest one. "Load the other bus first," the driver said as we started to climb aboard. We dived for the other bus, but were much too late as it was already filled to overflowing. We raced back to the first bus but were too late there as it was jammed with soldiers. We settled back to wait for the next one. Anyway we were now at the head of the line.

Ah, at least a single bus pulled into the yard. Here was our transportation. And we were at the head of the line. We couldn't miss.

"Hey, driver, your bus will be in camp for the rest of the day. Start in the direction of Sixty-Sixth street," a voice from the ticket office yelled. The bus immediately pulled away, leaving us still at the head of the line.

At last a bus arrived and we were able to get aboard. All the seats were filled and the aisle was jammed with soldiers standing. The vehicle pulled away from the station and headed up Second avenue. It had not been underway very long when it pulled up beside the road and stopped. Soldiers began unloading.

Wrong Stop

"Well, here we are," Tony said, "but where's the town?"

"This isn't the town, this is only the MP gate," one of the passengers volunteered.

Tony pulled his neck in and was quiet for the rest of the journey.

We unloaded in town and stretched our legs. Looking around we thought that they had moved the camp, as there were more soldiers here than there was back at the post.

As we elbowed our way up the street Tony asked, "Do you want to swizzle a beer before we eat?"

"Sure," I agreed, "anything cold will taste like nectar after that ride."

"Here's a good spot, there's only a few people in it," Tony said, as we stopped in front of a spot that advertised beer and other drinks.

"You can't go in there. It's off limits," said a voice, and we turned around to face an MP, with a .45 on his hip and an expression on his face that seemed to wish us to go ahead and try to enter, he'd just love it.

Needless to say, we moved on in a hurry.

The next place was jammed to the rafters with soldiers, but we decided to try to get a drink. After about 20 minutes of edging our way through the crowd, we finally arrived at the counter. There a hand-lettered sign proclaimed "Hot Beer Only". We drank hot beer.

Steak!

The hot beer didn't dull my appetite and I suggested that we make tracks in the direction of a steak. We pulled up in front of a restaurant that admitted on their window that they specialized in western steaks.

"Here's the spot, and boy, am I hungry," Tony said as we entered.

After waiting for a table for about 20 minutes, and then waiting another 20 minutes for a waitress after being seated, we placed our order.

"I'll have a steak—about a mile thick," Tony told the waitress.

"I'll have the same—only two miles thick, and mushrooms," I added.

"Sorry, we have no steaks, they're all gone, but we have some delicious chicken," the waitress said.

Having finished our 'delicious'



INTO the office came galloping a press agent from Universal Pictures. "Hey!" he said. "Does the Army know Hallowe'en's coming the end of this month?" We said we weren't sure. "Then stick beautiful Anne Gwynne in the paper to remind 'em," he demanded, digging us in the ribs. "Some punkins, hey, kid?"

chicken we again joined the procession of soldiers on the sidewalk.

"I'm heading back for camp, before the rush," I said.

"Me, too," Tony agreed, and we headed for the bus station.

We were all wrong about beating the rush. Soldiers were already lined up two blocks away from the station. We joined the line.

We stood in line for an hour without moving more than three feet. Once a taxi pulled to the curb and stopped. We rushed, along with 50 other soldiers, for it. Seven of us crowded in, and somebody yelled, "let's go, what are we waiting for?"

"You can't go with me out here," we looked out and there was the driver picking himself up from the pavement where he had been pushed in the rush.

"Now, get the hell out of my cab, I'm not going to camp anyway," the driver yelled, "and make it snappy or I'll . . ."

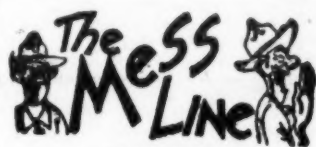
To the Rear, March!

We unloaded and proceeded to go to the end of the line to begin the slow advance all over again.

After what seemed a lifetime we managed to arrive at the head of the line and get a camp bus. I could have gone to sleep on the ride back to the post, but one soldier who had evidently imbibed too freely of hot beer kept up what he probably thought was a song. He intermingled his singing with motions and we were kept busy dodging his various interpretive movements.

It was five minutes until twelve when the bus unloaded us at our company area. It was exactly twelve when I closed my eyes, lying on my bunk, and went to sleep.

I have gone through four months of rigorous training since that time and am going to take another trip to town soon. I feel I am qualified by the training to stand the strain.



FAIRY TALE

In the days of King Arthur there lived a midget knight. He was too short to ride a horse, so he got about astride a dog.

One evening the knight rode his dog into the forest and they became lost. A storm blew up. The dog quickly tired so the midget knight stopped at the first house he came to, knocked on the door and the master of the house opened it. The knight said, "I want to come in."

The master looked at him and at his bedraggled animal.

"Alright, come in," he said. "I wouldn't throw a knight out on a dog like this."

Speaking of Animals—Our carrier pigeon has been promoted to a sergeant . . . he flew over Hitler.

POEMINUTE

Down to Hades
With those ladies
Whose hearts rejoice
At Boyer's voice.

Pfc. J. K.

Lieutenant: "I will not begin today's lesson until the room settles down!"

Private (in rear of room, of course): "Why not try sleeping it off, sir?"

ENEMY

"How long was that cook with you boys?"

"He was never with us. He was against us."

Here's What We Hear from the WAACs: "SEND US MORE CHAPS!"

The Army Quiz

1. That song that begins "Oh, say can you see" was written during one of the following wars:

Revolutionary Mexican War

World War

Four Two Five Three

2. What is the diameter of the bore of a gun called?

A—Muzzle

B—Caliber

C—Inches

D—A hole

3. One of these Presidents never experienced enemy gunfire in battle. Which one?

Lincoln Harding McKinley

T. Roosevelt Pierce

4. There is no difference between the United States Army and the Army of the United States:

True False

5. Suppose you're the lookout and

you see in the distance a high, thin cloud of dust. Which of the following would you be justified in thinking it to be?

A—Rapidly moving motor trucks

B—Cavalry on the march.

C—Tanks.

7. Who is the Adjutant General of the Army?

General McNair General Herr

General Gullion General Ullo

9. Besides "peeps" and "jeeps," the Army also has a "creep." Any idea what it is?

A—A 1½-ton truck

B—A bicycle

C—Staff car

D—Motor scooter

10. Match cover and concealment with their appropriate definitions:

1—Cover

2—Concealment

A—Soldier cannot be seen by the enemy.

B—Soldier invisible and protected from gunfire.

(Answers on Page 16)



Take Care of that Equipment!

Athletic equipment is valuable. Because of the necessities of war production, much of it is not going to be replaced for the duration. So a little extra care in keeping equipment is essential. Here are a few rules:

ATHLETIC SHOES—All athletic shoes are subjected to dampness due to perspiration, rain or snow. This tends to remove the tannage oil from the leather, causing it to dry out and crack. Neatsfoot or Viscol oil will help to remedy this condition. The application should be made on the uppers and the outsoles. Keep the oil away from rubber cleats. Remove lime and mud from shoes before drying. Wearing football, baseball and track shoes on stone or concrete floors should be discouraged.

FOOTBALL HELMETS AND SHOULDER PADS—These articles are made primarily of leather covering and felt or from rubber padding. Leather is treated as previously indicated. Helmets should be packed with paper and hung in a cool dry place. Shoulder pads should not be piled up as they will mildew and be pressed out of shape. These articles should not be suspended by the elastic straps.

WOOD—Wooden equipment such as bats, golf clubs, hockey sticks, javelins, etc., are built to last for long periods of time and will do so when properly cared for.

Moisture is the main source of difficulty. When necessary a good coat of spar varnish will protect the wood. Javelin and vaulting poles should be stored in a manner that will prevent warping.

INFLATED EQUIPMENT—Inflated balls should be stored inflated, but not at normal pressure. This is particularly true of last-built or molded balls. They should not be folded nor crushed.

When inflating a ball with rubber-core valve, always moisten the needle, preferably with glycerin. If the needle is moistened with the mouth, remove the moisture from the needle after using.

Always use a pressure gauge to insure correct inflation. Overinflation should be avoided, as this materially affects the shape and life of any ball.

On permanent posts and stations, a mesh-wire cage or stalls can be constructed for the storage of balls. Each ball should have a separate stall. This will avoid crushing and will allow plenty of circulation for

drying. This type of equipment is usually very costly and proper care is essential.

PING-PONG—Loosen nets when not in use. Remove dents in ping-pong balls by pouring boiling water over them.

RUBBER GOODS—Every effort should be made to conserve rubber equipment. Any rubber material which is no longer serviceable should be turned in for salvage. Every scrap of rubber should be saved.

The chief enemies of rubber are direct sunlight, heat, grease and oil. With regard to sunlight and heat, all that can be done is to minimize the duration of exposure. Grease and oil should be removed with soap and water. Never use dry cleaning fluids on rubber goods.

KNIT AND CLOTH ATHLETIC WEAR—Wool, rayon or cotton garments should be cleaned or dried every time they become dirty or wet. They should be cleaned immediately before dirt and stain have time to become set. Clear, cold water applied immediately before dirt and stain have time to become set. Clear, cold water applied immediately will prevent this condition as well as any running of colors. If garments are saturated with mud, the simplest remedy is to rinse them under the shower bath. In any case, avoid piling one damp garment upon another.

Knit goods should not be wrung out. Snags and rips should be mended immediately.

Material made of two-way stretch elastic should not be dry-cleaned. Wash in lukewarm water. Dry uniforms without the use of heat and stretch them while drying.

BASEBALLS AND SOFTBALLS—A single broken stitch should be repaired. Covers should be cleaned and kept dry. Take in bases when not in use.

TENNIS, VOLLEYBALL AND BADMINTON NETS—In damp areas, tarred nets are best. All nets should be carefully preserved, as they are increasingly difficult to obtain. They should be taken in during bad weather, kept dry and repaired at the first indication of damage. When not in use, the nets should be loosened to relieve tension.

GENERAL—Athletic equipment is expensive to manufacture and increasingly difficult to get, and the care recommended is essential.

READ THE BEST WAR BOOKS

Recommended by Army Times

No. G-1 ARMIES ON WHEELS. S. L. A. Marshall. With foreword by Maj. Gen. J. F. C. Fuller. Analyzes the significant battles and campaigns of the past year, written by one of America's foremost authorities on modern warfare. 250 pages. Postpaid \$2.50.

No. G-2 YANKEE FIGHTER. Lt. John F. Hasey. The story of an American with the Free French Foreign Legion, as told to Joseph F. Dineen. Experiences under fire in Finland, Africa and Syria. 293 pages, with 16 pages of photographs. Postpaid \$2.50.

No. G-3 BAROMETER RISING. Hugh MacLennan. A novel of Halifax in wartime, in December, 1917, when the freighter Mont Blanc, loaded with T.N.T. and picric acid all but destroyed Halifax. 326 pages. Postpaid \$2.50.

No. G-4 WE DIVE AT DAWN. Lt. Comdr. Kenneth Edwards, R. N. Account of the exploits of the British submarines in the First World War, with a complete history of submarines and an analysis of recent submarine news events. 412 pages. Illustrated. Postpaid \$3.00.

No. G-5 HE'S IN THE ARMY NOW. Capt. William H. Baumer, Jr. Dramatic and informative book about the Army in training and action. Illustrated. 255 pages. Postpaid \$2.50.

No. G-6 THE FACE OF THE WAR, 1931-1942. Samuel H. Cuff. An invaluable background book, history highlighted and greatly condensed. Many maps illustrate and cover the strategic points. 290 pages. Illustrated. Postpaid \$3.00.

No. G-7 MACARTHUR ON WAR. Edited by Frank C. Waldrop. The most important of General MacArthur's official writings, made at a time when it was unpopular to point out the dangerous military weakness of the country. 419 pages. Appendix. Postpaid \$3.00.

No. G-8 WEST POINT TODAY. Kendall Banning. Authentic and readable account of the unique institution which trains officers for the Army. Illustrated. 312 pages. Postpaid \$2.50.

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Army Now Thrills Stunt Rider

FORT BENNING, Ga.—One of the most versatile men in the 10th Armored Division here is First Sgt. T. F. Burke of the 11th Regiment. Burke, top-kick of the Service Company, looks back on an exciting past as a rodeo rider, steeplechaser, movie double and stunt man, and a leading West Coast jockey. He's been in the Army since 1936, when he enlisted in the 11th Cavalry at Monterey, Calif.

Born in New York City, he took Horace Greeley's advice and headed for the far west where he quickly learned to ride horses. When he was 15 years old he started riding relay and specialty races in rodeos.

But the rodeos apparently didn't hold enough thrills for him so he took to doubling for movie stars in Westerns. Due to his small size, he doubled for many popular actresses. When the script called for the heroine's horse to run away with her or for the heroine to suffer a bad spill, it was Burke who did the riding. One of his favorite tricks was dismounting from a galloping horse and landing in a speeding car.

Doubled for Coogan
Burke doubled for Jackie Coogan during the filming of his two horse pictures. In the "Bugle Call," which starred Coogan as a mounted bugle boy in the cavalry, Burke did all the riding that called for any daring or expert horsemanship. The other picture is the one in which Coogan lost his famous long hair and was portrayed as a kid jockey. In this picture Burke took "The Kid's" place in falling off a horse just after it crossed the line in a "photo finish."

After three years of being a stuntman and double for MGM, Columbia

and other studios, the urge for a new field again took hold of him and he started riding the "ponies."

He rode his first race at Agua Caliente, Mexico, and his last at Santa Anita. In his six years of riding over half-mile tracks, bush tracks, county fairs and some of the leading ovals of the country, Burke garnered over 300 victories and was one of the top jockeys in the country.

Rode Winners

His favorite mounts included Sea Cliff, leading west coast handicap horse of his time; Supella, known as the king of the half-mile tracks in California and New Hampshire, whom he rode for nine straight wins, including a \$2,500 race. At Agua Caliente he was a steady winner and often rode Willie Klein into the charmed winner's circle.

It was at Santa Anita that Burke found his weight too difficult to keep down and he bowed out of racing after six exciting years.

In 1936 he enlisted in the 11th Cavalry and toured the coast with an exhibition platoon of expert horsemen.

At present, Burke uses what little

Sports? Heavens No!

That cancellation of the Louisville heavyweight championship fight by Secretary of War Stimson last week may result in a hands-off attitude by Army Emergency Relief toward sports events in the future was indicated in Washington.

"Sports events!" choked one public relations colonel. "Don't talk sports events to me. We aren't even thinking of another one, and I'm pretty sure we won't. It's much too trying."

While the President's War Relief Board ruled out civilian-sponsored benefits for service relief groups, Corporal Joe Louis said: "I'm willing to fight for nothing. And I think Billy Conn will do the same just so the orphans and widows of our soldiers won't have to lose that money."

Placards Keep Club Spic, Span

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Humorous cartoon placards which depict man's careless ways of strewing the floor with small odds and ends of debris, if he misses the wastebasket, are effective aids in keeping the Enlisted Men's Service Club at Camp Stewart spic and span.

Helen Bruce, senior hostess at the club, has hung a set of these cartoon placards around the main floor of the Service Club because she says they do help to keep the floor in order. The cartoons are drawn by Pvt. Walter C. Sullivan, Jr., former commercial artist.

Humorous subject material combined with pointed reminders about hitting the wastebasket instead of missing it bring good results in maintaining neatness, Miss Bruce declared.

spare time a first sergeant has in motorcycle riding. "Anything," he says, "for a little speed and thrill."

BB Down Under

Red Cross Radios World Series to Soldiers in Australia

Soldiers stationed in Australia and the Southwest Pacific are huddling around radio sets this week listening to shortwave "condensed" broadcasts of the World Series and to reconstructions of the games from telegraphic reports.

In cooperation with the Office of War Information, the American Red Cross has arranged for specially condensed 45-minute accounts of the games to be shortwaved across the Pacific by Station KWID, San Francisco. The OWI condenses the games for shortwave and the Red Cross has arranged for rebroadcasts in Australia.

Transcriptions of the inning-by-inning descriptions of the baseball classic are made in Sydney and sped by Army Air Transport to 12 stations of the government-owned Australian Broadcasting Commission within range of American military camps and hospitals. The shortwave facilities of the Australian Broadcasting Commission also is made available to reach men in isolated regions of Australia and the Southwest Pacific.

For men beyond the range of radio reception and to repeat games for men on duty during broadcasts, the Red Cross will make phonograph records of the games which will be played over public address systems in Red Cross Clubs, in hospitals and camps.

This is the first time in Australian sporting history that American baseball has been heard over Australian radio stations. The goodwill gesture has created much enthusiasm, not only on the part of American troops, but also among Australians, whose major summer sport is cricket. Newspapers devoted additional space to baseball on their sports pages so that Australians would be familiar with baseball before the series begin.

The familiarity of American servicemen with the Yanks and Cardinals and their lineups is in sharp contrast to the surroundings of the Yanks "down under." Some are hearing the games in wild, tropical jungles, others in desert wasteland, and many huddle around radio sets in the tablelands and mountains of Australia.

But for 45 minutes during these few days, American servicemen are rooters in Yankee Stadium and St. Louis, Sportsman's Park—in spite of bombings, operational duties and toughening up for war training.

Baseball Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Player and Club	G	AB	R	H
Williams, Boston	150	522	141	186
Peasey, Boston	147	630	94	203
Spence, Wash.	149	629	94	203
Gordon, New York	147	639	88	173
Case, Wash.	125	515	100	164
Judnich, St. Louis	132	456	79	143
J. DiMaggio, N. Y.	154	610	123	186
Stephens, St. Louis	145	575	84	169
McCosky, Detroit	154	601	76	176
Fleming, Cleveland	154	549	71	160

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Player and Club	G	AB	R	H
Lombardi, Boston	105	308	31	102
Slaughter, St. L.	152	591	100	188
Musial, St. L.	149	467	87	147
Reiser, Brooklyn	125	480	90	149
Mize, New York	142	541	97	165
Hack, Chicago	140	552	91	166
Medwick, Brooklyn	147	553	67	166
Novikoff, Chicago	128	483	48	145
Elliot, Pittsburgh	143	559	76	166
Nicholson, Chicago	151	587	83	173
Ott, New York	152	550	118	162

HOME RUNS				
American League	National League	Ott, New York	30	
Williams, Boston	27	Mize, New York	26	
Laabs, St. Louis	26	Camilli, Brooklyn	26	
Keller, N. Y.	26	Nicholson, Chi.	21	
DiMaggio, N. Y.	21	West, Boston	16	
York, Detroit	21			

RUNS BATTED IN				
American League	National League	Williams, Bos.	137	
DiMaggio, N. Y.	113	Mize, N. Y.	110	
Keller, N. Y.	110	Camilli, Brooklyn	109	
Gordon, N. Y.	103	Slauter, St. L.	99	
Doerr, Boston	102	Medw'k, Brooklyn	96	
		Ott, N. Y.	94	

PITCHING (ON PERCENTAGE)				
American League			National League	
	W	L		W
Bonham, N.Y.	21	5	Rist, St. L.	13
Borowy, N.Y.	15	4	French, B'k'n	15
Hughes, Bos.	22	6	Beasley, St.L.	21
Chadler, N.Y.	16	5	Cooper, St. L.	22
Lyons, Chi.	14	5	Wyatt, B'k'n	19

SPORTS CHAT



KEESLER FIELD, Miss.—The Keesler Field soccer Commandos played four games with a British team and only in the fourth game was the British team able to show any superiority. The first game ended, 1-1; the second, 2-2; the third, 1-1; and the fourth, 3-2.

CAMP CARSON, Colo.—Lt. William G. Godwin, Camp Carson athletic officer, once handled all the scoring in a game between Texas A. & M. and Texas Christian. Lieutenant Godwin scored 13 points for the Argies while T. C. U. was being held scoreless, and the lieutenant wasn't a back. He played guard, and early in the game he kicked a T. C. U. punt and recovered the ball overgoal for a touchdown. He then kicked the extra point. In the closing stages of the game he intercepted a T. C. U. pass and ran for a touchdown.

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—Johnny Wood, for seven years a backfielder for the Green Bay Packers professional football team, is stationed at Chanutte Field. Wood also coached the Pittsburgh Steelers for three years and the Kenosha Cardinals of the American League for two. The year-old former star holds the National Professional League record for scoring 13 touchdowns in a single season.

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark.—Cpl. Al Reid, Co. B, 101st Bn., was selected by Eastern sports writers as the outstanding player on the Eastern Army All-Star line.

MATHER FIELD, Calif.—Mather Field opens its football season with Montana State University at Missila today. Last year the Flyers won only one game, a peculiar 8-4 decision to the University of California Frosh, a game marked by two safeties in the cold drizzle.

CAMP ROBERTS, Calif.—Baseball was selected as the favorite sport of Camp Roberts in a poll. The game got 5,400 votes as compared to 5,326 for second-place softball. Swimming, third, got 5,014 votes, while bowling and basketball trailed in that order. In first-place votes (men named their first, second and third choice preferences) baseball was still tops, but swimming took second, bowling third and softball fourth.

COTT FIELD, Ill.—Pvt. Jose DeCapriles, 12th Tech. Sch. Sq., is a mer national champion fencer. Private DeCapriles was titleholder in sabre and epee, and is also a lifetime member of the U. S. Olympic team. As a representative of New York University, he won the National Intercollegiate epee crown in 1933. He also won the National floor Golden Epee trophy four consecutive years.

TAMPA, Fla.—A woman-coached eight-man team from the Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Third Fighter Command, Drew Field, Ala., easily won the swimming and diving championship of the Air Force units stationed in Tampa, outdistancing its nearest rivals. The winners were coached by Miss Lynette Peralta. The triumphant team scored 43 points by 15 points.

FORT THOMAS, Ky.—A softball team which represented Fort Thomas the distinction of twice defeating the Zollner Piston team of Fort Meade, Ind., and also boasts a triumph over the Ward Booster team of Newport, Ky. The Fort Wayne team is one of the country's outstanding softball teams and the Newport team was a regional finalist in championship playoffs in Cleveland recently.

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y.—Cpl. John Kornoff of Los Angeles was named a double for Johnny Weisberger, the Tarzan of the moving pictures. Corporal Kornoff was named Coast AAU horizontal bar champion in 1938.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y.—Al Singer, the world's lightweight champion seven years ago, has been assigned to Camp Upton to assist in training troops at "It's the best



ALMOST PERFECT was the record of Luke Field, Ariz., skeet team which won the Army-Navy Telegraphic shoot. Their score: 496x500. Reading from left: Tech. Sgt. David H. Gurley, Capt. Leonard J. Rohrs, Capt. Virgil A. Lewis, Lt. Russell B. Aitken and Capt. Jules P. Cuenin. —*Luke Field Photo.*

Luke Field Skeet Team Wins Telegraphic Meet

LUKE FIELD, Ariz.—Within two targets of the world's record for team competition, the Luke Field 5-man skeet team shooting in the North American Championships won the Army-Navy Telegraphic Championship Shoot, with the remarkably high score of 496x500.

The team was composed of Capt. Virgil A. Lewis, officer in charge of the Luke Field skeet range; Capt. Jules P. Cuenin, nationally-known angler and crack shot, also a skeet range officer; Capt. Leonard J. Rohrs, secretary of the advanced flying school; Lt. Russell Barnett Aitken, internationally-known big game hunter and famed ceramist artist, also skeet range officer; and Tech. Sgt. David H. Gurley.

A fast pace was set by Captain Cuenin and Lieutenant Aitken both nationally known skeet men. Each has received special commendation from Gen. Barton K. Yount and Gen. Ralph P. Cousins, for "outstanding performance."

Captain Cuenin holds a number of western shooting records, having won the 1941 Western Open 20-gauge title for the third time in succession. He also holds the California State championship.

Lt. Aitken has held various eastern championships including the Camp Fire Club, Hawk Hill Shoot and the Rolling Rock Shoot. Recently these two men were sent to Syracuse, N.Y., by the West Coast Command to represent the Army in the National championships and both made perfect scores of 100x100.

Methods of instruction instituted by these two veteran shots in conjunction with Captain Lewis has resulted in the Luke Field cadets achieving the highest skeet record in the country.

The team posted the following score: Captain Cuenin and Lieutenant Aitken 100x100, Captain Rohrs and Sergeant Gurley 99x100 and Captain Lewis 98x100.

Lieutenant Aitken continued shooting on his unbroken string and achieved an all-time Arizona record of 458 straight.

Final Standings

National League

Club	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	106	48	.688	—
Brooklyn	104	50	.675	2
New York	85	67	.559	20
Cincinnati	76	76	.500	29
Pittsburgh	66	81	.449	38
Chicago	68	86	.442	38
Boston	58	89	.399	45
Philadelphia	42	109	.278	62½

American League

Club	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	103	51	.669	—
Boston	93	59	.612	9
St. Louis	82	69	.543	17½
Cleveland	75	79	.487	28
Detroit	73	81	.474	30
Chicago	66	82	.446	34
Washington	62	89	.411	39½
Philadelphia	55	99	.357	48

match I ever signed up for," said Al while being sworn in.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Pa.—Although getting a late start because of military duties and weather conditions, the Carlisle Barracks football team is hard at practice under the supervision of Capt. Edward P. Quarantillo, head coach and former Pittsburgh University end.

Campbell Prepares For Big Sports Season

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.—Launching an extensive program of athletics, the athletic branch of the Camp Campbell Special Services office, directed by Capt. Roy R. Bobbitt, is planning the construction of nearly 90 courts and fields for soldiers' sports events.

Reserved for the fields is an area averaging two hundred yards in width and extending a distance of nearly three miles. In addition, there will be 45 other fields.

Soft-ball enthusiasts will have 37 diamonds. Eleven hardball diamonds will be laid out.

Eleven gridirons, one of which is surrounded by a quarter-mile cinder track having a 100-yard straight-a-way, are being laid out. If completed this fall, 242 husky soldiers or 22 teams of 11 men each will be able to engage in America's favorite fall sport at the same time.

Tennis lovers will have ten courts.

This winter indoor sports will hold sway in the huge field house, which is 100 feet wide, 180 feet long, and will seat 4,000 persons. Four basketball courts, three volley ball courts, six badminton courts, one boxing

ring and one wrestling ring, will provide ample opportunity for soldier athletes and soldier spectators to while away the winter months after their day's work.

At present, according to Captain Bobbitt, plans are being made for three types of boxing shows. First, there will be the inter-camp matches between the various units at Camp Campbell. Second, exhibitions between seasoned boxers of past civilian experience. Third, matches between the best fisticufflers at Camp Campbell and teams from other Army camps and local colleges.

The sport which may prove to be the most popular with the soldiers is one needing no training. Most soldiers have roller-skated since childhood and at Camp Campbell the mammoth hard floor of the field house will be at their disposal at least twice a week. Rubber or fibre-wheeled skates will be used to protect the finish of the varnished floor so its use as a basketball court will not be endangered.

Captain Bobbitt stated that 90 per cent of the activities of soldiers training at Camp Campbell are of an athletic nature.

How to Train for a Fight—If You Are in the Army

TURNER FIELD, Ga.—Wanna know what soldier-boxers go through in preparation for a fray? Here's the way Pfc. Billy Dent, an air mechanic and headliner on the weekly boxing cards "trained" for a recent match he was to have in the open-air arena at Turner:

He reported for duty on the line at 6 a.m., and worked until 8. He received a hurry call to report to the transportation department; some sort of an emergency had developed and an extra man was needed. It was then that his rugged "training" for his fight, as he refers to it, began. From 8 until 9, he drove cars and trucks about the post. He was shifted to the job of dispatcher and worked at it until 4 p.m. He was supposed to finish at that time, but there was still work to be done—so Billy pitched in.

He did more driving, three hours of

it. He "knocked off" from 7 o'clock until midnight, then was back for more work—and worked right on through until 11 a.m. the following day—almost 31 consecutive hours of work! Billy said that he was "in the pink for the fight the next day." But, his commanding officer knew that even Billy's stocky 178 pounds had its limits. Billy's reward? He got a three-day pass to go home and visit the folks!

MITTENS are being given soldiers in Camp Stewart, in the deep southern state of Georgia. Made of asbestos, they keep fingers from getting too HOT while firing machine guns.

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WRITE 6 times FASTER!

In one hour's time you can learn to write in 5 minutes what now requires half an hour by longhand!

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Shorthand takes months to master, is tedious, difficult. **SHORTSCRIPT** is a simple system of abbreviating the A.B.C.'s. Even a 12-year-old can learn the fundamentals in an hour. Here is a boon to men in the Army. Can you write the alphabet? Then you can write **SHORTSCRIPT**.

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Improve your spare time while in the Army. Make yourself more efficient by learning **SHORTSCRIPT**.

It will come in handy in taking down notes in your daily task and when you return to civilian life you will have added an accomplishment that will help you in many ways.

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Send complete **SHORTSCRIPT** course on 5 days' trial for which I enclose \$1.00. If I am not delighted you are to return my money.

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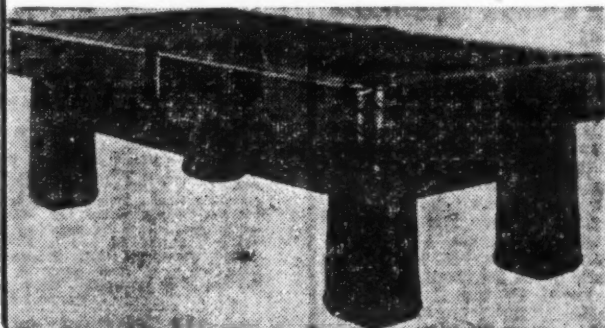
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Service Scores

Football Results Last Week
Columbia 39, Ft. Monmouth 0.
Princeton 20, Lakehurst Naval Sta. 6.
North Carolina Navy 13, Harvard 0.
Georgia Naval Cadets 14, Penn 6.
Chattanooga 20, Fort Benning 0.
Bowling Green 39, Miami Naval Sta. 0.
Iowa Naval Cadets 20, Northwestern 12.
Rice 18, Corpus Christi Naval Sta. 7.
Ft. Riley 39, Emporia Teachers 14.
Ohio State 59, Fort Knox 0.
Michigan 9, Great Lakes Naval Sta. 0.
Abilene Christian 12, Lubbock Flyers 0.
St. Mary's Preflight 10, Oregon 9.
Fort Totten 6, Hartwick 6.
Patterson Field 6, Denison 0.
Colorado College 14, Fort Hays 0.
2nd Air Force 19, East Washington 7.
Tulsa 84, Waco Air Forces School 0.
Hillsdale 18, Grosse Ile Naval Air Station 0.
Creighton 20, Colorado Springs Air Base 0.
Georgia 14, Florida Naval Station 0.
The Citadel 32, Camp Davis 0.

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This Table Complete for \$275.00**



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Meets Government Requirements. Olive Green
Rebble Finish, Doweled Slate Bed, Blind Rails**

Best double-quick cushions, high-grade rubber back bed cloth. Highest grade leather pocket equipment and leather trim.

HERE'S OUR RENTAL PURCHASE PLAN: Order the table now. Set it up and play on it for 30 days. Then pay \$25 per month each month for eleven months. Or if your budget will stand it, we'll allow you a discount of 2 per cent if the entire amount is paid within 30 days from date of shipment. Under either plan, you pay nothing until you've had a chance to try out the table! The price of \$275 is F. O. B. Cincinnati.

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We also offer to prepay the freight on the table and add this expense to the price of the table. Freight to be paid on receipt of invoice.

Included FREE with the above table are:
1 set Hyatt balls and
Bakelite Cue Ball, 1
cue rack, 1 ball rack,
1 dozen spliced cues
with fibre points
and bumpers attached,
1 triangle, 1
bottle and shake
balls, 1 bridge, 1
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cover, 1 set markers
complete with wire
hook and stretcher,
1 brush, 1 dozen
chalks, 1 dozen tips,
1 tube cement, 1
book rules — with
wrenches and complete
supplies to assemble
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British Expert Says 'Fortresses' May Re-Style Air Warfare

The War Department made public this week additional data from an article in the London "Daily Mail" of September 1 by Colin Bednall, in which he said the success of the United States Army's Flying Fortresses in Europe has been so remarkable that "it is likely to lead to a drastic resorting of basic ideas on air warfare which have stood firm since the infancy of flying."

Fort Sillables

By Staff Sgt. John Gruenberg
Special to Army Times

FORT SILL, Okla.—Despite a bad cold which prevented his singing encores, Screen Star Kenny Baker appeared here as the feature attraction of three days with the USO-Camp Shows, Inc., musical, "Going to Town." The vocalist entertained thousands of Fort Sill soldiers who packed the house at each show.

SALESMEN

Col. Kenneth S. Perkins, commanding officer of Sill, revealed this week that he had received a letter expressing appreciation for the part played by 52 Fort Sill soldiers in the entertainment program which featured the War Bond Rally at Oklahoma City earlier this month. In addition to the outstanding talent from all parts of Fort Sill, Actress Bette Davis was on hand and her efforts, coupled with those of the soldiers, accounted for more than \$1,000,000 in war bond and stamp sales. "They certainly were a credit to Fort Sill," declared Colonel Perkins, who was on hand for the rally.

ALABAMIANS

During the past week nearly a thousand soldiers from the Cotton State celebrated "Alabama Nite," the eleventh in the series of "state night" parties which originated at Sill this spring. It was the first gathering for soldiers from a Southwestern state and the party featured a program of entertainment, singing, dancing and music by the Replacement Training Center dance orchestra, led by Staff Sgt. Joseph Shirey. Cpl. Bill McClain, Montgomery, Ala., was chairman of the all-soldier committee which handled arrangements for the affair, and voluntary gifts of candy, cakes, cigarettes and toilet articles came in profusion from the "folks back home."

CHAMPS

Four-time baseball champions, the Field Artillery School (Colored Detachment), who just won and retained the Fort Sill League crown from the 6th Regiment, Replacement Center nine three games to one in the playoffs, were guests at a banquet given in their honor. The Lawton, Okla., Colored Chamber of Commerce tendered the affair for the champs, who have won the flag steadily since 1939, at the Colored USO Club in nearby Lawton.

FOOTBALL

Plans for the 1942 football season are taking shape and it is expected that there will be a six-team league which will begin operation at Butler Field's gridiron on Oct. 15. Because of interference with training schedules none of the top teams of 1941 will be represented on account of the withdrawal of the Reception Center eleven, the champs last year, the Replacement Center team and the 31st Battalion, Replacement Center (Colored titleholders) from league competition.

RADIO

Name your entertainment preference and the soldiers in the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center will provide it for you with trimmings—over the air. Now moving along toward the end of the first month in the novel series, the Replacement Center "Workshop" broad-

"Up to now it has been generally accepted," Mr. Bednall states, "especially in this country (England) and in Germany that no multi-engine plane could hope to stand against the small, short-range single-engine fighter—the so-called 'Queen of the Air.'"

Mr. Bednall, who is air correspondent for the "Daily Mail," pointed out that the British had "grave misgivings when the Americans began operations in Europe with Fortresses, which compared unfavorably with our own heavy bombers," particularly in bomb-load capacity.

The British heavy bombers, notably the Lancaster, were said by Mr. Bednall to "have been built to operate under cover of darkness, and to carry huge bomb-loads so that, to achieve a given object, they need spend the shortest possible time within range of enemy fighters."

Pessimism Unwarranted

Mr. Bednall said "no allowance for two vital factors" had been made in calculations in some British quarters where pessimism had been expressed concerning the effectiveness of Flying Fortresses in daylight operations.

These factors, he said, were that the Flying Fortress had more armament than the Lancaster and that "by operating in daylight it could bomb with extreme accuracy from great heights and therefore avoid much of the ground flak which night bombers have to penetrate because they must come lower to sight their targets."

"The Boeing Aircraft Company,

which produced the Flying Fortress," he continues, "had made a daring experiment. The first models which were sent across to the R. A. F. under Lease-Lend were still in an early experimental stage at that time."

"The Flying Fortress which the United States Army brought here this year was a very different proposition."

"It had won a fine reputation in the Pacific, but it had to prove itself in the much more highly developed air war of Western Europe before final conclusions could be drawn."

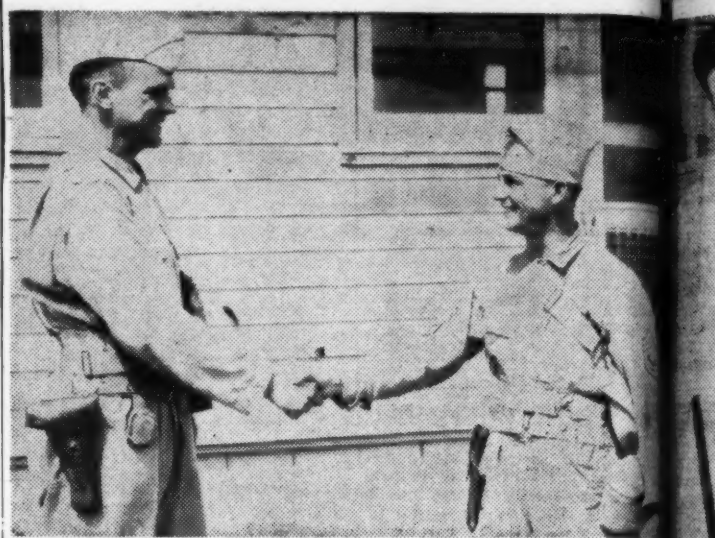
"Just how well it has established itself within the short space of a fortnight is now the subject of close study by startled experts on both sides of the English Channel."

Our Score High

"Here are some of the facts before them:

"1. The Fortresses have carried out considerably more than 100 offensive sorties against the enemy in daylight without the loss of a single plane. No other bomber has such a record in Europe."

"2. In the course of these operations they have destroyed or severely damaged at least 11 F. W. 190s—the cream of the Luftwaffe machines—



FIRST SGT. PAUL P. LAYMAN, who will shortly receive the Soldier's Medal for saving the life of a fellow soldier, is shown being congratulated by his commanding officer Maj. Daniel S. Spenger of the 10th Armored Division's 55th Engineer Battalion. Layman pulled Sgt. James Murrell from an electrical charged vehicle. Both were badly burned; Murrell is in the hospital.

"3. Their bombing, all done from a great height, has been exceptionally accurate in every case."

The article summarizes some of the offensive actions the Flying Fortresses have engaged in, noting "the targets they have attacked have been spread over three countries, and have been of a type likely to excite violent enemy opposition."

Mr. Bednall heralded the success

of the Fortresses in the South Pacific on offensive missions. "the Dutch East Indies, for instance," he pointed out, "these huge four-engine machines have out with the express object of finding and destroying Japanese fighters."

"The Japanese, themselves," continues have acknowledged success."

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Midwestern Signal Corps School Grows with Army

CAMP CROWDER, Mo.—With the activation of the 804th Signal Service Regiment at Camp Crowder last month—and the occupation of several new buildings, the Midwestern Signal Corps School continues its program of broad expansion in facilities for training radio and telephone men of the Army.

Advent of the 804th gives the school two regiments to which students and instructors are assigned. The 800th Signal Service Regiment was activated July 1st, more than a month before the opening of the school.

Seventeen new gray buildings of the "modified theater-of-operations

type eventually will house the whole common subjects division of the school and part of the wire division. Students taking a sub-course in installation and repair of aircraft warning portable information centers were the first to move into the new school buildings. The new buildings will be occupied over a period of two months.

The new regiment is commanded by Col. Sol. P. Fink. He was a captain in World War I and was in France for 18 months as regimental supply officer under then Lt. Col. Walter E. Prosser, now Maj. Gen. Prosser, commandant of the Midwestern Signal Corps School.

Nothing Fancy About Ft. Bragg FARC Barbershop but Service

By Cpl. R. D. Robinson

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—There are no pert manicurists, no tile floors nor walls, no patented gadgets for scalp treatments, but for all-around cleanliness and efficiency you will have to go a long way to find a civilian barber shop that can compare with those of the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center, Fort Bragg, N. C.

Although owned and operated by civilians, the six barber shops must operate under sanitation rules that are unheard of in outside shops. The premises, equipment, and operators must pass weekly examinations conducted by the Regimental Medical Officer as well as a thorough weekly checkup by the Center Medical Examiner.

In the weekly checks all equipment is thoroughly examined to assure proper sterilizing and cleaning methods are followed. Fixtures and the building are also carefully checked. That these sanitary precautions are worthwhile is borne out by the fact that the FARTC has never had a scalp or skin disease epidemic originating in a barber shop.

Also unlike other shops, the operators must pass a complete physical examination each month. Each barber is given a certificate by the Medical Examiner which must be posted by his chair before he is permitted to work.

The civilian manager is responsible for the six men who work under him. He must see that all medical regula-

tions are carried out, that the men hired are competent workmen, that work is done as efficiently as possible and that a sufficient number of barbers are employed.

A master-barber's card is not necessary for a man to be hired. However, the man must have had enough experience to make him a fast, capable barber. Contrary to local opinion, they are not undergraduates from a barber college. Surprising as it may seem, competent men are not difficult to find. Probably one very good reason is the never-ending string of customers. Although each represents a minimum expenditure of only 35 cents, a good G. I. shearer can turn out 40 jobs in a day, and when you figure the 65 percent they are paid—it is not a bad day's work.

According to the barbers, the soldier's main gripe is not at speed or

workmanship—it's the length, or rather lack of length, of a regulation haircut. Somehow they hold the barber responsible for this, but he is under the same orders from the higher authorities as the trainee. Frequently a recruit balks at the inch-and-a-half job and gives strict orders that the barber trim his locks in the fashion of former days. The barber does so—and then observes that after the first battery inspection the recruit returns for the balance of the job.

If you bother to sit down and figure it out, this hair cutting is not only a nuisance—it's big business. The six shops of the FARTC average 1,440 haircuts a day and a total of 43,200 a month. At the very least, that's \$15,120.00. And then the folks back home wonder where our money goes.

Army War Show Makes Million Dollars for AER

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Army War Show, put on by a task force of 1,500 men taken from various branches of the service, has raised nearly a million dollars for Army Emergency Relief, Stewart McDanald, president of Army War Shows and chairman of a national citizens committee sponsoring the show, reported.

The show has played to 2,500,000 people in nine of the nation's largest cities, Mr. Stewart said. It is intended to show the public how the Army lives, trains and fights.

It has been presented in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Akron, Detroit, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Omaha and Chicago. In Chicago it was attended by more than 900,000 persons.



AN AVERAGE of 240 men a day receive their inch-and-a-half hair-do in this typical Army barber shop. Typical of all shops in the FARTC at Bragg, N. C., this is owned and operated by civilian barbers, but under strict military supervision. Premises, equipment, and operators are regularly examined by Army medical men to assure the high standard of sanitation and cleanliness demanded by regulations.

—Photo by Pfc. John Sourourian.

Son Fills Same Staff Job Father Held in 1918

CAMP BUTNER, N. C.—A striking coincidence in the staffs of the old and the new 78th "Lightning" Division was uncovered by Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., commanding general of the 78th, during a conference with his plans, training and operations officer, Maj. Thomas H. Hayes, recently.

Eustis Parade

FORT EUSTIS, Va.—Sgt. Joe Allen, prop, tenor and imitator of Donald Duck, appeared on several benefit programs with the Andrews Sisters while he was in New York City on furlough recently. Among the places where he appeared were the Catholic Community Service-USO club in East 45th-street, and the USO-Salvation Army canteen at the Battery where he received a nice little write-up for his efforts by Nick Kenny, columnist for the New York Daily Mirror.

LONG WRITER

Pvt. Jack Rennie has been writing the lyrics and music for the songs, and orchestral arrangements for the show, "On Furlough," which will be presented in various battalion recreation halls beginning this week. The songs are "A Gold Mine For a Dime," "Come Along My Heart," and "This Love I Picture." Along with Sgt. Whitney Neuwrith he will organize a special orchestra for the show.

Trainees Must Go to Chapel At Least Once at Kohler

CAMP KOHLER, Calif.—When students begin their training period at the Signal Corps replacement training center here, their religious life is not neglected. Brig. Gen. S. H. Sherrill, commanding general, has instituted compulsory attendance at chapel services on the first Sunday of each trainee's stay at Camp Kohler. Each student is then free to attend or remain away from later services.

General Sherrill has extended an invitation to the general public to attend the Sunday services at 9:30 a.m. each Sunday. Services are conducted in an oak grove at the camp

tend chapel services every Sunday during his four-year course. In a replacement training center such as Camp Kohler, many men remain only a short time. General Sherrill's ruling assures that each will at least have contact with Army religious practices. The soldier's later religious life in the Army is a personal matter for him alone to decide.

General Sherrill has extended an invitation to the general public to attend the Sunday services at 9:30 a.m. each Sunday. Services are conducted in an oak grove at the camp

Classified Section

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BOX 184-A

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A Thumbnail Notebook:

The Fighting Aircraft of the Nations at War

HERE, IN CONCISE FORM, are the essential facts on the best planes used by the four nations making greatest use of airpower in the war. Italy is not represented here because, although once it surpassed all others in airpower, it has since fallen back to a second-grade rank. Russia is strong in the air, but it cannot be compared with Germany. It is not included here simply because no one—ally or enemy—seems to know much about Russia's air strength, so tight is its censorship. The information below, however, should be valuable as ready reference. It is the work of Albert D. Hughes, aviation editor of the Christian Science Monitor.—Ed.

United States Army

Republic Thunderbolt P-47-B—This is perhaps the United States' outstanding high-altitude interceptor-fighter. It is believed to be able to operate at 36,000 feet in competition with the Focke Wulf 190. It has a 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney "Double Wasp" 18-cylinder engine, making it what is believed to be the highest-powered Army fighter. It is also equipped with a turbosupercharger.

Bell P-39 (Alrocobra)—Probably the outstanding medium-altitude fighter. It is powered with an Allison 1,150-horsepower V-12 liquid-cooled engine mounted in back of pilot and transmitting its power through the drive shaft to the propeller. A 20-mm. or 37-mm cannon fires through the propeller hub and multiple machine guns are mounted in the fuselage and wings.

Curtiss P-40F (Warhawk)—The successor to the P-40E and the "Tomahawks" and "Kitty Hawks"—a fighter monoplane which distinguished itself in the Far East in the hands of the "Flying Tiger" squadron. The new model is believed to be in the 400-miles-an-hour, high-altitude class and is the first American plane to be powered with the British-designed, Packard-built Rolls-Royce "Merlin" engine, 1,150 horsepower. It has heavy fire power, six 50-caliber machine guns.

North American P-51 (Mustang)—A single seater medium-altitude fighter with an Allison V-1 liquid-cooled engine which has recently drawn praise from the British.

Lockheed P-38 (Lightning)—A twin-engined single-seater interceptor-fighter, believed to be in the 400-miles-an-hour class. Heavily armed, it has distinguished itself in action off the Aleutians.

Boeing B-17F (better known as the Flying Fortress)—This efficient weapon is described by some Army experts as the "best daylight bomber in the world," and in support of their description, they point to the Rouen, Abbeville and Amiens day raids in Occupied France. Equipped with four 1,200-horsepower Wright motors, with Dr. Sanford Moss' turbosuperchargers which utilize exhaust gases to pump in oxygen at high altitudes, thus permitting it to fly 30,000 feet or higher, the B-17 has a speed of about 335 miles an hour, a range of between 3,000 and 4,000 miles, and a bomb-carrying capacity of four tons under certain conditions. The "fantastic" accuracy of its bombing, attested by British observers, is due largely to the famous and secret Norden bombsight.

Consolidated B-24 (called Liberator by the British)—Slower than the B-17, this craft can carry a greater load of bombs a longer

distance. Due to lack of transport planes, some of them have been converted to overseas transports. Powered with four 1,200-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engines, to which turbosuperchargers were recently added, they now have a ceiling enabling them to get beyond the range of anti-aircraft fire, one of their early serious defects.

Martin B-26 (called the Marauder by the British)—Outstanding American medium bomber, powered with two 1,825-horsepower motors giving it a speed which enables it to outrun fighters that cannot do better than 350 miles an hour. It carries two tons of bombs.

North American B-25 (Mitchell)—A twin-engined bomber which distinguished itself when, presumably operating from airplane carriers (neither confirmed nor denied by the Navy), a group of them under Brig. Gen. James Doolittle carried out the spectacular raid on Tokyo on April 18. Powered with 1,700-horsepower engines, the Mitchell is slightly slower than the B-26 but carries a two-ton load of bombs and has a range of about 1,500 miles.

Douglas A-20—This attack bomber is an outstanding "in-between" design with the speed of a fighter yet packing some of the punch of a medium bomber. Like the "Boston" and "Havoc," it has won praise from British pilots. Twin-engined, it carries a heavy enough load of bombs for launching against ground installations or armored concentrations which may block an advance.

United States Navy

Grumman Avenger—Outstanding carrier-based torpedo plane which made a spectacular debut at Midway. Put into production shortly after Pearl Harbor, the Avenger has a 14,000-mile range, a 20,000-foot ceiling, a speed of more than 270 miles an hour, and maneuverability and armament that put it near the fighter class. It differs from previous torpedo bombers in that it carries its 2,000-pound torpedo or a similar weight of bombs in a streamlined bomb bay instead of being slung underneath the fuselage.

Grumman F4F Wildcat (British Martlet)—Outstanding Naval carrier fighter. It is a medium altitude craft powered with a 1,200-horsepower air-cooled engine. With a speed of about 320 miles, the Wildcat has consistently outfought the Japanese Zero.

Great Britain

Supermarine Spitfire—The famous "Spitfire," a single seater multi-gun day and night fighter, is acclaimed by American pilots a better pursuit craft than any American-made plane. Powered with Rolls-

Royce Merlin 1,260-horsepower engine, it has a ceiling of 36,000 feet, mounts two 20-mm. cannon and four machine guns, the latter in the wings. It is in the 400-miles-an-hour class and outguns the Messerschmidt, though not able to outmaneuver it at higher altitudes.

Hawker Hurricane—A single-seat fighter, available in its latest version with either 12 machine guns or four 20-mm. cannons, and thus regarded as the most heavily armed fighter in the world. It is also available as a light bomber and with additional fuel tanks as a long-range fighter.

Bristol Beaufighter—The famous long-range night fighter-bomber which, manned by special "night-conditioned" pilots, took such a heavy toll of German raiders over England that the Luftwaffe had to discontinue night operations in force. It is in the 330-miles-an-hour class, on a virtual par with fighter-plane speed, and is powered by two Bristol Hercules 1,400-horsepower engines.

Short Stirling—Another of Britain's notable long-range heavy four-engined bombers, the first to go into service in the RAF. It is regarded as one of the heaviest planes in service in the world. It carries eight tons of bombs, hence can release four of the "blockbusters" or two of the newer 4,000-pound type.

Avro Lancaster—Usually considered in the same classification as the American Boeing Flying Fortress, with the notable difference that the Lancaster is a medium-altitude night bomber carrying eight tons of bombs, whereas the Flying Fortress is a high-altitude daylight bomber carrying only three tons of bombs. The Lancaster has a bomb compartment 33 feet long. It is powered with four Rolls-Royce Merlin liquid-cooled engines which are underslung from the wing, a new departure in design. This mounting provides an unbroken air flow. The normal crew consists of six—a captain, second pilot, observer (navigator-bomb aimer), two radio operators-air gunners and an air gunner. Wing span is 102 feet and fuselage is 70 feet. The maximum speed is approximately 300 miles an hour. It has a range of about 3,000 miles with 2,140 imperial gallons of petrol aboard. The plane's ceiling is estimated at 25,000 feet.

Avro Manchester—This twin-engined bomber mounts two Rolls-Royce "Vulture" 24-cylinder engines developing probably 2,000 horsepower each. It weighs 25 tons loaded, carries a crew of six or seven, has a maximum speed of 300 miles an hour with a range of approximately 2,000 miles. It carries five tons of bombs, and is armed with eight machine guns in the nose and tail turrets, all hydraulically operated.

Handley-Page Halifax—One of Britain's most notable heavy four-engined long-range types manufactured under the Handley-Page system of "split construction" (sub-assemblies it would be called here) specially evolved for quantity production.

Germany

Messerschmidt 109-G—This newest German fighter has just put in an appearance on the Russian front. It is a partly armored plane with a liquid-cooled 1,700-horsepower engine.

It has three cannon and two machine guns. Speed is estimated at 250 miles an hour at 3,000 feet and 325 at 12,000 feet. Ceiling not known.

Junkers 86-P—This is the high-altitude bomber that has been seen over Britain at 40,000 feet. Nothing is known, as yet, of its armor or its speed, but in order to operate at such a height it must have a compression chamber for its crew. It has been no indication of its bomb-carrying capacity.

Heinkel 177—This is a four-motored bomber which has also been seen over Britain recently. It is believed to have the greatest bomb-carrying load of any German plane. Its ceiling is somewhere between 23,000 feet and its speed is estimated better than 250 miles an hour.

Focke Wulf 190—The new and efficient German fighter is small and heavily armed. It is 29 feet 4 inches long with wingspread of 34 feet 5 inches, making it smaller than Britain's Spitfire. It has a 20-mm. cannon and two machine guns, possesses a top speed of 375 miles an hour and is powered by a 14-cylinder radial engine developing 1,600 horsepower, which is efficient at 18,000 feet. Top ceiling is believed to be about 36,000 feet. One of the best features is its quick rate of 3,250 feet a minute at 17,500 feet.

Dornier DO217-E2—The Germans call their all-purpose bomber and the last in dive-bombers. It appears to be a variation of the DO-215 and DO-17, with greater bomb-carrying capacity and a range than either of these twin-engine monoplanes. The DO-125 and DO-17 have a maximum bomb capacity of 2,200 pounds, a range of 750 miles, a top speed of 275 miles an hour, and a ceiling of 26,000 feet. How far the DO217-E2 exceeds these performances is being carefully guarded by the Germans, but it is known to have a cylinder 1,600-horsepower engines.

BV-141—This strange-looking Nazi has its motor and steering gear in the wing and a closed cockpit for three in the right wing. It is said to be fast, maneuverable and armed with cannon and machine guns.

Japan

Mitsubishi Zero—Japan's best fighter, designated from the Japanese year corresponding to our 1940, is more maneuverable than its predecessors and heavily armed. It was a tactical surprise when introduced in the South Pacific. It is maneuverable at high altitudes than stock P-40 against which it was first brought though probably at the expense of armor protection for the pilot. It has 20-mm. cannon as well as four machine guns, and a speed of about 350 miles an hour at best operating altitude. Its ceiling is estimated at 35,000 feet.

SETO-KI-001—This all-metal monoplane powered by an air-cooled motor of 1,000 horsepower, is said to have a speed in excess of 300 miles an hour. It was also a surprise to United States forces at the beginning of the war, modern in all respects.

One-Man Salvage Unit Finds 9 Tons of Scrap Table Tactics

FORT KNOX, Ky.—Six weeks ago, a Kentucky soldier in the Demonstration Regiment of the Armored Force School, whose name is Cpl. Owen Yancey, allowed as to how he could find a ton of scrap rubber in out-of-the-way crannies of the Fort Knox Reservation.

Given free rein to roam and gather, Yancey bounced up with more than a ton of the vital war material. Now, Yancey is doing himself proud in a one-man scrap-metal collecting drive. He garnered more than a ton his first day out. The next day, he flushed and bagged more than three tons. At the end of six days, he has well over nine tons, and still he's going strong.

Yancey's goal is 50 tons. He believes that on the far-flung acreage of the Fort Knox Reservation there may be as many as 500 tons of scrap metal hiding from the collector's eye.

If Army regulations permitted, Yancey would be risking his life picking up duds on the reservation's ranges.

Quiz Answers

(See Page 11)

1. War of 1812.
2. Four.
3. Caliber.
4. Harding.
5. False. U. S. Army is regular professional Army of peacetime. Army of U. S. is the original group augmented by others.
6. Cavalry on the march.
7. Maj. Gen. James A. Ulloa.
8. False. A column is mainly concerned with moving men and equipment, a convoy with the transport of supplies.
9. B—A bicycle.
10. 1-B, 2-A.

American Bullfighter Tries to Get in Army

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex.—Some may look with dread upon entering the Army but not Sidney Franklin, world-renowned pioneer American bullfighter.

Franklin, who last week reported to the Fort Sam Houston Reception Center for a physical examination for enlistment in the Army and was rejected because of an old wound, has agreed to undergo an operation—his eighth, incidentally—at his own expense in the belief that it will make him fit for military service.

FOLIAGE used in camouflage should be renewed daily to replace wilted leaves.

Small Battlefields Used To Instruct Trainees at Infantry Center

CAMP ROBERTS, Calif.—To the casual observer, it may look like soldiers in Company B, 88th Infantry Training Battalion are playing with toys. Actually, the men are undergoing an important phase of their basic training at Roberts that will give them a knowledge of infantry battle tactics that some day will win battles for Uncle Sam.

Miniature battlefields have been constructed under direction of Lt. John O. Garrison. A burlap foundation laid over a section of earth representing hills and gullies was used, with twigs and leaves adding a touch of realism.

Fuel oil tanks are small tin cans, while blocks of wood represent houses and other buildings. At strategic points are placed groups of riflemen, machine gunners, tanks and other field units. Opposing these were mortars, in keeping with the 81-mm. instruction the trainees have been undergoing. These were represented by toys.

Instruction on range firing is aided by a sand table showing the firing line, target area and observation points. Bursts are marked by tiny colored flags, fastened in birthday cake candle holders, each color corresponding with a mortar on the line. The contour modeling on the table was done by Lt. R. Harry Smith.

Manager of AEF Champ Hunt For Bigtime Fighter in Army

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.—Reports that fighting may be imminent on the home front stem most recently from the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Campbell, where Pvt. Harold "Pud" Perdue, long-time trainer and manager of golden gloves boys, is looking about for new prospects in his outfit.

"The next world heavyweight is somewhere in service today," he says, "and if he's down here, I mean to find him."

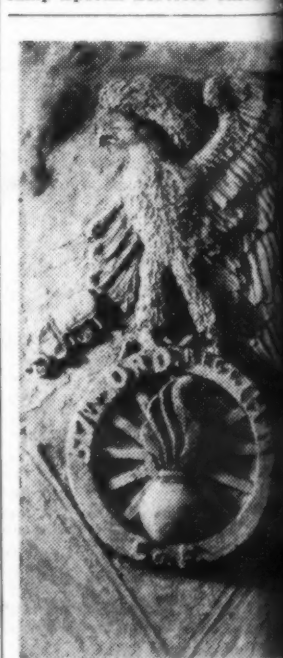
Private Perdue describes himself as "strictly a critic," admitting only one personal appearance in the ring during his career. But for more than twenty years he has been promoting flyweights to heavyweights in amateur and professional matches that have made boxing news throughout the country.

Bob Ramsey and Jimmy Colombo, two of his promising amateurs, went to the Madison Square Garden finals for heavies in 1940. Another protege, Johnny Roberts, professional, was one-time welterweight champ of the tri-state area including West Virginia. Perhaps his most widely known and remembered fighter was Bob Martin, AEF heavyweight champion during World War I. Perdue was Martin's trainer for the last three years of his career.

It was at the Huntington, W. Va., Monarch Club that his match-making skill produced an exhibition bout between his brother and Jack Dempsey. "Quite an occasion," he said. "Yeah, Dempsey won."

Several hopefuls in the Quartermaster section have offered Perdue their services, and he is convinced that there is promising material, even a few veterans, among them.

Like everyone else, Private Perdue is a busy man just now, but as he has had time to test out fighters, he means to recommend them to Capt. Roy E. Bobbitt, camp Special Services office.



STAFF Sgt. Antoine has modeled his insignia in clay and the piece will be hung in the day of Co. F, 57th Ordnance, Emeryville Depot, Calif.